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# Herald Tribune

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## A Bigger Europe: Good for Business Americans and Japanese Expect to Reap Benefits

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

PARIS — For Eastman Kodak Co., the new agreement

that creates a barrier-free mar-

ket in Western Europe means

the camera company will be

able to use identical packaging

in 19 European countries.

For Boston, Dickinson &

Co., the medical supplies com-

pany, the accord between the

European Community and the

European Free Trade Associa-

tion means that new products it

introduced in Europe will have

to satisfy just one harmonized

set of standards rather than

many.

And for Morgan Guaranty

Trust, the new pact means hav-

ing a license to do banking in

one Western European country

will enable it to open branches

in all 19 countries.

In interviews Wednesday,

non-European executives ap-

plauded the agreement between

the 12-nation European Com-

munity and seven-nation Euro-

pean Free Trade Association,

saying it would help American

and Japanese companies by re-

ducing the cost of doing busi-

ness in Europe and spurring the

continent's economic growth.

"It will be very beneficial for

the European marketplace and

therefore very beneficial for

those companies that are op-

erating in Europe," said Colin Al-

lan, director of European Com-

munity and government

relations for Digital Equipment

Corp. "I can see no negatives,

and I can see a great deal of

potential in many areas."

These executives said that

Europe might become more of

a magnet for foreign investment

as a result of the accord Tues-

day between the Community

and the European Free Trade

Association, whose members

are Austria, Finland, Iceland,

Norway, Liechtenstein, Sweden

and Switzerland.

The treaty, which has to be

ratified by all 19 national par-

liaments, creates what is called

a European Economic Area.

One result of the agreement is

that the benefits resulting from

the European Community's

plan to create a barrier-free

single market by the end of 1992

— such as less red tape at customs

posts — will be expanded by

removing trade barriers with

seven more countries.

"There is no reason but to be

happy about this," said Horst

Herke, vice president in charge

of economic affairs for General

Motors Europe. "The European

single market will be extended

now from 12 countries to 19,

and that has added benefits like

those created by the single mar-

ket.

EC officials predict that the

Community's economic output

will rise by 5 percent as a result

of their plan to remove trade

barriers and of that plan's ef-

fects on reducing the costs of

doing business. For similar rea-

sons, the agreement is expected

to spur growth throughout

Western Europe.

Paul Horne, chief European

economist for Smith Barney,

warned that the accord might

not be quite the boon for busi-

ness that many executives pre-

dicted. He said that after Janu-

ary 1993, when the EC single

market and the new European

Economic Area are both sup-

posed to come into being, "the

situation will be much more com-

petitive" for all companies doing

business in Europe.

"I am expecting a period of

consolidation and some deterio-

ration in corporate earnings,"

Mr. Horne said. "There will be

a lot of corporate casualties

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At the ceremony were Im Chhun Lim, Prime Minister Hun Sen, Dith Muany, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Ieng Mouly and Khieu Samphan, the Khmer Rouge leader.

## The Anxiety Factor: Pol Pot's Murderous Legacy

By Philip Shenon

New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The Khmer Rouge, responsible for the

deaths of more than a million Cambodians during its

genocidal reign in the 1970s, is granted a degree of power

and legitimacy under the United Nations peace treaty

signed Wednesday that many diplomats — and certainly

many Cambodians — find frightening.

The peace treaty allows the Khmer Rouge to share

power in a coalition government that is scheduled to meet

next month in Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital.

The UN treaty makes no provision for punishment of

Saloth Sar, the secretive Khmer Rouge leader better

known the world as Pol Pot, and his murderous deputies;

nor does it require the complete disarmament of Khmer

Rouge guerrillas who remain scattered in large numbers

throughout the Cambodian countryside; nor does it force

the Khmer Rouge to abandon its goal of one day returning

to absolute power in Cambodia.

After listening to news reports of the Paris ceremony, a

senior Western diplomat in Bangkok, the principal listen-

ing post for Cambodia during that nation's 13-year civil

war, said, "I find myself a little queasy."

"We all assume that Pol Pot and his henchmen will not

find their way back to power," he said. "But we have no

guarantee of that, none at all."

Indeed, over the next several weeks, many of the same

Khmer Rouge leaders whose savagery led to the execution

or starvation of so many of their countrymen during a fu-

lure of terror more than a decade ago will return to Phnom

Penh to join, once again, in running the nation.

According to diplomats and intelligence officials, Mr.

Pol Pot, whose plans for a Marxist, racially pure Cambo-

dian society were conceived while he was a student in Paris

in the 1950s, is still alive — hiding out, at least until

recently, at a jungle camp in northern Thailand, near the

Cambodian border.

While he has not been seen in public for more than a

decade — the most recent photographs date from the late

1970s and show him seated comfortably, with a deceptively

benign smile — he is still widely believed to control the

Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Pol Pot has long been tolerated by the Thai govern-

ment, which has seen the Khmer Rouge, the largest and

best-armed of the guerrilla forces in the civil war, as a

useful counterweight to Vietnam and the Vietnamese-

installed government in Phnom Penh. The civil war began

when the Vietnamese army toppled the Khmer Rouge in a

1978 invasion.

With protection in recent years from the Thais and

heavy armament and diplomatic support from China, its

See CAMBODIA, Page 2

## Line of Hopefuls Grows At the Community's Door

By Tom Redburn

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — For Europeans,

the expanded economic bloc of

19 nations and 380 million people

just begun this week is just

the beginning of a process that

is expected to create a bigger,

more competitive European

Community by the end of the

decade.

Instead of putting off the

clamor from the seven nations

of the European Free Trade As-

sociation to enlarge the 12-na-

tion EC, as officials in Brussels

once hoped, the tortuous ne-

gotiations that produced the new

European Economic Area have

spurred them on in their desire

to join the club as soon as pos-

sible.

And by pooling the resources

of Europe's richest countries,

analysts say, Western Europe

will find it all that much harder

to satisfy the demands of East

Europeans without eventually

extending full membership to

them as well.

"No one wants to be left out

of the Community," said Jim

Rollo of the Royal Institute of

International Affairs in Lon-

don. "The reason is that regula-

tion without representation ul-

timately doesn't make sense."

"What is now clear," Mr.

Rollo added, "is that anything

short of full membership causes

more problems than it solves."

The wider trading zone,

stretching from the Arctic to

the Mediterranean, will gradu-

ally extend most of the econo-

mical rules of the European

Community to its neighbors. But

the pact keeps decision-making

largely in Brussels's hands.

That promises to produce

Iceland, Liechtenstein, Nor-

way, Sweden and Switzerland

— than in the much larger

Community itself.

For consumers in the rela-

tively more sheltered Nordic

countries and Switzerland, as

well, greater business competi-

tion and more cross-border in-

vestment is likely to lead to

some lower prices, less

burdensome taxes and wider

choice. The effects should

show up most clearly in such

areas as banking, air travel and

communication.

The market-opening, tax-re-

ducing trends of the past de-

cade in Europe are already

beginning to sweep through

Scandinavia. "We want to be

competitive in this open Euro-

pean economic environment

during the 1990s," said Carl

Bildt, Sweden's new prime

minister. "In order to be com-

petitive, we have to bring certain

of our extremely high taxes

down."

But don't look for drastic up-

heavals in most countries. The

EC and the trade association

have long been close economic

partners and already have dur-

ing regional trade in manufac-

tured goods. Last year, 68 per-

cent of the total trade of the 19

nations was with each other.

Nearly three-fifths of all trade

association exports went to EC

countries. By contrast, the

planned North American free

trade zone uniting the United

States, Canada and Mexico

would affect just 33 percent of

their overall trade.

Moreover, the long-protected

agriculture sector remains out-

side the agreement, while a host

of detailed exceptions cover

## Shamir, in Split With Levy, to Head Delegation

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — A rift opened in the Israeli govern-

ment Wednesday night over the Middle East peace con-

ference as Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir announced that

he would head the country's delegation and Foreign Minister

David Levy said he would not attend the talks.

Mr. Levy charged that Mr. Shamir had excluded him

and other Foreign Ministry officials from key positions in

the delegation.

Mr. Shamir's decision to lead the delegation, which

officials say was communicated late Wednesday to the

Bush administration, came in spite of public and private

messages from Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d that

the conference should be conducted by foreign ministers,

rather than heads of government.

Officials said Mr. Shamir and Mr. Baker discussed the

issue by telephone Tuesday, and the Israeli leader told Mr.

Baker he might decide to lead the Israeli mission regard-

less of the U.S. protocol.

Mr. Levy's supporters in the Foreign Ministry charged

that Mr. Shamir had taken control of the Israeli team to

prevent the foreign minister, who has been more support-

ive of the peace process than Mr. Shamir, from making

concessions at the talks. The supporters also said Mr.

Shamir had packed the Israeli negotiating team with

political hard-liners.

Officials said Mr. Shamir planned to include in the

Israeli delegation a representative of Jewish settlers in the

occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as a supporter

of far-right parties in the government.

Spokesmen for the prime minister answered that his

decision to head the delegation reflected his intention to

take personal responsibility for Israel's conduct of the

negotiations. They said he had not made any final de-

cisions about whom to include in the delegation, and sug-



## Serbs Support Plan For a Rump State

By Chuck Sudetic  
New York Times Service

**BELGRADE** — As fighting raged around the Croatian cities of Dubrovnik and Vukovar, senior Serbian government, military and civilian leaders meeting here on Wednesday gave complete support to a plan for the creation of a rump Yugoslav state.

The Belgrade meeting clearly marks the beginning of a Serbian campaign to create a Yugoslav state that will amount to a greater Serbia and inherit the legitimacy of the now-defunct Yugoslav Federation, as well as control over whatever assets it possesses.

The plan for a rump Yugoslavia was officially proposed at a meeting of the pro-Serbian members of Yugoslavia's collective presidency on Tuesday. It counters a proposal for a six-republic Yugoslav confederation presented by the European Community in negotiations with Yugoslav leaders Friday in The Hague. Every Yugoslav republic except Serbia accepted the confederation plan.

The next session of the EC talks on the Yugoslav crisis are set for Friday in The Hague.

The borders of the proposed rump Yugoslav state have yet to be spelled out. But the Serbian leaders called Wednesday for a referendum in which all of Yugoslavia's peoples, not the country's republics, would decide whether they wanted to remain within Yugoslavia.

Such a referendum is virtually certain to produce a state that will include all of Serbia and Montenegro, vast amounts of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and whatever areas the federal army and Serbs can conquer in the war in Croatia.

After a two-day lull in fighting brought on by bad weather, federal army troops and Croatian forces clashed Wednesday about five kilometers (three miles) south of the historic center of Dubrovnik.

According to unconfirmed Croatian radio reports Wednesday night, some federal army shells struck Dubrovnik's Old City for the first time Wednesday. But army officers in Zagreb denied the reports that the Old City had been attacked.

Heavy fighting was also reported around the strategic eastern Croatian panhandle of Vukovar, which for weeks has resisted an offensive by the Serbian-dominated army.



A Yugoslav Army captain in Borovo Selo with his eyes on Borovo Naselje, a kilometer away.

## Koreas Act To Draft Terms for Relations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SEOUL** — In a surprise move, the prime ministers of North and South Korea sidestepped a dispute on nuclear weapons and agreed Wednesday to draft a broad proposal for reconciliation.

Prime Minister Chung Won Shik of South Korea called the step "great progress" and said it had dispelled pessimism that the nuclear-weapons issue would scuttle the talks that started Wednesday in Pyongyang.

His spokesman, Lee Dong Bok, described the move as a "significant breakthrough."

South Korean journalists said Mr. Chung and Prime Minister Yon Hyong Muk of North Korea had presented separate proposals on nonaggression, political reconciliation and economic cooperation at the outset of their meetings in the North Korean capital.

The two countries, still technically at war from the 1950-1953 conflict, agreed to try to combine both sets of proposals in a common draft.

A working group was instructed to continue preparations, and the prime ministers were to reconvene Thursday to review their work. But diplomats cautioned that the chances of a speedy conclusion to the working-level talks were slim.

Earlier in the day, press reports were pessimistic after North Korea unveiled tough new preconditions that it said must be met before it would allow international inspection of its nuclear installations.

The conditions, including a demand that South Korea renounce its status of being protected by U.S. nuclear weapons, appeared to dampen the chances of immediate progress in easing nuclear tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

South Korea has long insisted that its protection by the American "nuclear umbrella" is a mainstay of its security, especially because North Korea troops greatly outnumber those from the South.

Another new condition, not raised until Wednesday by North Korea, was that U.S. aircraft be prohibited from flying over the Korean Peninsula or making any calls on South Korean ports with ships or planes carrying nuclear weapons. South Korea says the United States continues to reserve this right.

Diplomats said it was significant that North Korea delivered its nuclear demands in a separate nine-point agenda, indicating a possible softening in its position that the nuclear issue had to be cleared up before political progress could be made.

The North Korean spokesman said the debate over nuclear weapons and deployment, which opened Wednesday's talks, should not interfere with progress in other areas.

"Our position is that agreement on denuclearization should be made, but it does not mean that if there is no agreement there also should be no agreement on a non-aggression declaration, exchanges and other cooperation," he said.

Diplomats described the agreement as a modest step forward. "At least they are still talking," said a Western envoy based in Seoul. "Anything extra is a bonus."

The two nations have been taking small steps toward normalization that began with sporting and cultural exchanges, the establishment of prime ministerial contacts in September 1990 and, most recently, the separate admission of both Koreas to the United Nations.

North Korea had long opposed separate entry on the grounds that it would perpetuate the original division of the peninsula in 1945, a division sealed by the war.

The South's approach hinges on a buildup of trust through freedom of movement across the heavily fortified border, increased trade and broadcasting exchanges and replacement of the Korean War armistice with a peace treaty. The North has stressed a military agreement as paramount.

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Gang Kills 9 Blacks on Soweto Train

**JOHANNESBURG** (Reuters) — At least nine South African blacks were killed and 36 were wounded Wednesday when a gang rampaged through a rush-hour commuter train in Soweto, the second such attack in a week.

Witnesses said the gang, using guns, knives and clubs, set upon commuters on the packed train, hacking and shooting their victims and tossing bodies from the carriages.

The seemingly random train attacks are connected to battle for political supremacy in the township between supporters of the African National Congress and those of its rival, the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party.

### Russia Seeks to Deport Honecker

**BONN** (Reuters) — The Russian justice minister wants to deport the former East German leader, Erich Honecker, to face trial in Germany, according to a report Wednesday.

Justice Minister Nikolai Fyodorov wrote in the German newspaper Bild that his republic did not need permission from the Soviet government to return Mr. Honecker, who has lived in the Soviet Union since fleeing arrest in Germany in April. "We do not want to damage good relations with Germany through a conflict over Honecker," he said.

The German justice minister, Klaus Kinkel, was in Moscow earlier this week to press Soviet officials into sending back Mr. Honecker, 79, to face charges of manslaughter in the shooting to death of East Germans who tried to escape to the West.

### Mitterrand Vows AIDS Payments

**PARIS** (Reuters) — President Francois Mitterrand pledged compensation Wednesday to victims of AIDS contamination by blood transfusion in hospitals, promising to change the national service that treated tens of thousands of patients with infected blood.

Mr. Mitterrand guaranteed both measures in a meeting with the head of the French Hemophilia Association, which is suing the government for damages over the deaths of 200 people who received infected blood in 1984 and 1985.

A presidential spokesman said a compensation proposal would be set up in the next few weeks in consultation with several associations that have fought to expose the error. Three former health officials, including the former director of the National Blood Transfusion Center, were indicted this week for having authorized the use of infected blood stocks.

### Zhivkov Trial Resumes in Bulgaria

**SOFIA** (Reuters) — The trial of the former Bulgarian Communist leader, Todor Zhivkov, resumed Wednesday after a five-month break caused by his ill health. Doctors recommended a three-hour daily limit for the court sessions to avoid overtaxing Mr. Zhivkov, 80.

Mr. Zhivkov, who was deposed in November 1989, went on trial in February on charges of misappropriating state funds to buy luxury apartments and Western cars for his family and friends.

Officials of non-Communist organizations have asserted that the charges against Mr. Zhivkov do not include more serious political crimes that he is alleged to have committed during his 35 years in power. They charge that these crimes could implicate former Communists still in positions of power.

### Cuomo Is Pressed for Decision Soon

**ALBANY, New York** (NYT) — Governor Mario M. Cuomo is to meet with the Democratic National Committee chairman, Ronald H. Brown, in the next two or three weeks to discuss how he might "best serve" the party in the 1992 presidential campaign, according to the governor's advisers.

But officials of the committee said Mr. Brown, a former law student of the governor's, would not be pulled into any effort to mount a draft for Mr. Cuomo. Instead, they said, the party chairman will use any meeting with Mr. Cuomo to reinforce the message that the best thing Mr. Cuomo can do for the Democrats is to make a decision quickly.

### For the Record

The death toll from a fire that began Sunday near Oakland, California, rose to 19 on Wednesday with the discovery of three more bodies in the area's hills. Officials said that 5,000 people were forced to leave their homes and that 1,811 houses and nearly 450 apartments were destroyed before the fire was controlled. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Transport Strike Set in France Today

**PARIS** (IHT) — France faces serious transit disruptions Thursday because of a 24-hour national strike called by major trade unions. The national railroad company, SNCF, said it expected that high-speed trains, long-distance trains and suburban trains leaving from the Gare de Lyon in Paris would operate normally, but that train service on the rest of the network would be reduced by one-third.

The Paris Metro service is expected to be reduced to about 25 percent. The regional rapid-transit trains crossing Paris to the east and west are expected to be moderately disrupted, and buses are expected to operate at near-normal schedule.

The French domestic airline Air Inter, which was affected by strikes by ground staff on Wednesday, said the stoppage reduced service to about 25 percent of scheduled flights.

The Canadian Embassy in Pretoria has announced that it will immediately begin issuing visas to South Africans wishing to travel to Canada. The move is in line with a Commonwealth decision on Monday to lift so-called people-to-people sanctions on educational, scientific, travel and cultural ties with South Africa. (AFP)

### The Weather

Forecast for Friday through Sunday



Legend: ☀ Clear ☁ Overcast ☔ Rain ❄ Snow

North America: New York, New York City will continue to have mild and tranquil weather into the weekend. Fair will meet the Great Lakes region Friday and Saturday. The West Coast will turn stormy with cold, windier rain, in Los Angeles, rain is possible by Saturday.

Europe: Cold weather will remain entrenched over Eastern Europe Friday through the weekend with temperatures well below normal. Some snow is expected in the southeastern USSR and western Japan. Hong Kong and Taipei will have mild weather this weekend.

Asia: Powerful typhoon Ruth could pose a threat to the northern tip of the Philippines Sunday. Rain will fall in Tokyo Friday and at times this weekend. A few showers are likely in Seoul and western Japan. Hong Kong and Taipei will have mild weather this weekend.

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

## ACCORD: UN-Backed Peace Pact Signed in Paris Gives Cambodians Hope, but Fear, Too

(Continued from page 1)

tween the factions that have fought each other since 1978, Cambodia's legacy of suffering dates from 1970, when the United States invaded its territory to attack Viet Cong sanctuaries and supply routes and drew the country into the Indochina war.

American bombing of Cambodia continued until 1973, but Washington was unable to prevent the Lon Nol regime from being toppled by the Khmer Rouge in 1975. Its three-year reign of terror was then

followed by the Vietnamese invasion and 13 more years of civil war that brought widespread hunger and forced tens of thousands to flee.

A first Cambodian peace conference in Paris failed in 1989, but from 1990 the five permanent members of the UN Security Council joined the negotiations, eventually setting the stage for an accord by committing the United Nations to play a major role in the transition to democracy.

Moves towards an agreement ac-

celerated this summer when China and Vietnam, both anxious to end their international isolation and apparently ready to put aside their own traditional enmity, began leaning on the Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh respectively to show flexibility.

After the ceremony, the focus now turns back to Cambodia itself. Prince Sihanouk has announced that he will return to Phnom Penh on Nov. 14 and Prime Minister Hun Sen has said he will accompany him. Khmer Rouge representa-

tives are also seen to arrive in the Cambodian capital.

Similarly, the first 268-member contingent of UN military and civilian personnel is expected in Phnom Penh before the end of this month.

The immediate UN task is to regroup the rival armies in special "cantonment" areas where they are required to surrender their weapons and help identify the whereabouts of millions of land mines. The factions are also committed to demobilizing at least 70 percent of their forces before the voter registration period is completed.

During preparations for elections for a 120-member constituent assembly, involving adoption of an

electoral code as well as voter registration, the UN commission is also authorized to run Cambodia's foreign affairs, national defense, finance, public security and information in order to guarantee a fair vote.

Japan is to be host of an international conference next January to raise funds for reconstruction of the country. Mr. Baker said that the United States would now lift its trade embargo with Cambodia and support aid projects through a new liaison office to be opened in Phnom Penh. American officials said the office would try to ensure that American humanitarian aid does not help the Khmer Rouge.

## Hong Kong Aide Seeks to Get Hanoi To Accept Repatriation of Refugees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG** — Hong Kong's senior refugee official left for Hanoi on Wednesday in what was seen as a last-ditch attempt to persuade Vietnam to accept the forced repatriation of refugees, many of whom continued protests in camps here.

Clinton Leeks, the refugee coordinator for Hong Kong, left on a chartered airliner with 263 Vietnamese returning under the voluntary repatriation program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a government spokesman said.

Meanwhile, 1,000 people marched in the British colony's largest camp to protest the threat of mandatory repatriation. In another camp, about 300 people continued demonstrations that began after an agreement was reached to send them home by force, prison officials said.

London and Hanoi agreed Monday on the forced repatriation of about 250 so-called double-backers, who had already gone home from Hong Kong and then returned. It was not known when they would be deported. (AFP, AP)

## Kaifu Apologizes to Dutch Queen

### Prime Minister Regrets War's 'Unbearable Suffering'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu apologized Wednesday to Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands for Japan's wartime atrocities against Dutch citizens.

Mr. Kaifu expressed "sincere contrition" for the "unbearable suffering" of tens of thousands of Dutch settlers and soldiers who were interned in 1941 when Japanese troops captured Indonesia, which was a Dutch colony at the time.

In a luncheon at Mr. Kaifu's official residence, the queen expressed her appreciation that the prime minister had chosen "not to leave unmentioned the events of the past."

Before proposing a toast, Mr.

Kaifu said: "It is indeed regrettable that because of World War II, this friendly, traditional relationship between Japan and the Netherlands should have been marred and many Dutch nationals residing in the then Dutch Indies underwent unbearable sufferings and sorrows."

Mr. Kaifu was following up on remarks made Tuesday by Emperor Akihito at a state banquet. Akihito said he was very "sad" that the war had harmed Dutch-Japanese relations. But the emperor offered no apology for the conduct of Japanese troops, who were acting as subordinates of his father, Emperor Hirohito, who was commander in chief.

According to Dutch figures, about 138,500 Dutch citizens and soldiers were taken prisoner by Japanese troops invading the Dutch East Indies colony, now Indonesia.

Of the total, 8,200 Dutch soldiers and 13,120 civilians died because of poor treatment and forced labor, according to Dutch accounts.

In her remarks Wednesday, the

queen said: "Our economic cooperation is intensive and indeed discernible in the Netherlands in the form of the over 300 Japanese firms that have establishments in our country. Fifteen thousand people are directly, and very many more are indirectly, concerned with them. A noteworthy feature of this Japanese presence is that it is spread throughout our country."

The queen's visit is the first to Japan by a Dutch head of state. Like the emperor, Mr. Kaifu referred to friendly relations with the Netherlands that began in 1600, when the Dutch ship De Liefde arrived in Japan.

"We value the relations themselves as much as ever," the queen said. "Our country regards Japan, as an attractive partner in a multitude of fields." (AP, AFP)

### British Queen's French Trip

The Associated Press

**PARIS** — Queen Elizabeth II has accepted President Francois Mitterrand's invitation to France in the summer of 1992, the Elysee Palace announced Wednesday.

## CAMBODIA: Anxiety Over Pol Pot's Bloody Legacy

(Continued from page 1)

principal backer, the Khmer Rouge emerged as an indispensable participant in the negotiations that ended with the treaty.

"No matter how distasteful it is to do business with the Khmer Rouge, you cannot ignore the fact that there are 40,000 well-armed Khmer Rouge troops in Cambodia and Thailand," said a European diplomat. "Even if you managed to cut off the Khmer Rouge arms supply entirely, their guns will not rust overnight. They had to be part of the peace negotiations."

Under the peace accord, foreign arms suppliers have agreed to cut off weapons shipments to the Khmer Rouge and to the two major non-Communist rebel factions involved in peace settlement: the followers of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and the non-Communist National Liberation Front of Son Sann, a former prime minister.

The United States supplied tens of millions of dollars in aid to the two non-Communist factions during the civil war, although there were repeated allegations by human rights organizations and others that American aid ended up in the hands of the Khmer Rouge.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France said earlier this week that it would have been impossible to exclude the Khmer Rouge from the peace negotiations, whatever its reputation as an international pariah.

"An accord without them would have meant a rapid resumption of fighting," he said. "We thought it more intelligent to bring them to effective disarmament."

Yet diplomats tracking the peace process say they fear the Khmer Rouge will circumvent the treaty's disarmament provisions—all sides are required to reduce their arms and troop strength by 70 percent —

by hiding weapons and soldiers in remote jungle areas under its authority, far from the view of UN peacekeeping troops that are expected to enter Cambodia later this year.

The Khmer Rouge will also retain the option of buying weapons on the black market. Because it controls areas of Cambodia rich in gems and timber, the Khmer Rouge has few concerns about money; its annual revenues are estimated to top \$80 million a year.

Diplomats are looking to China and Vietnam, which have recently renewed diplomatic and economic ties after a decade of hostility, to forestall any attempt by the Khmer Rouge to reassert itself on the battlefield.

For their part, Khmer Rouge officials describe as misplaced international concern that they might consider staging a military takeover of Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge, they suggest, instead has hopes of returning to power without bloodshed, through the process of free elections called for under the UN plan.

In a secret 1988 speech to colleagues that has circulated in Bangkok, Mr. Pol Pot outlined a strategy in which the Khmer Rouge would be restored to power through political organization — winning over Cambodians one by one with Khmer Rouge-sponsored public works projects and through an image-building public relations campaign.

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### DEATH NOTICE

Last year in Milan on October 30th

ATTY. THEODORE COSHNEAR

Passed away

A true gentleman and a man of great integrity and honesty. He is greatly missed by his wife and his friends.



# Americans' Anxiety Over Economy Erodes Support for Bush

By David S. Broder  
and Richard Morin

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A sharp loss of confidence in the economy is eroding President George Bush's support for re-election, according to the latest Washington Post-ABC News Poll.

In the survey, 47 percent of those polled said they were inclined to vote for Mr. Bush next year, while 37 percent said they would prefer the unknown Democratic nominee.

That is the first time that Mr. Bush's "re-elect number" has dropped below 50 percent in the Post-ABC poll, and represents a steep decline from the 68-20 percent lead Mr. Bush enjoyed over an unknown Democrat last March, at the end of the Gulf war.

According to the poll, a slight majority, 51 percent, agreed with the statement: "After four years of George Bush we need a president who can set the nation in a new direction." But 44 percent believed that "we need to keep the country moving in the direction George Bush has been taking us."

The poll of 1,536 randomly selected Americans was completed Monday night. The margin of error is plus or minus 3 percentage points.

Mr. Bush's increased vulnerability is clearly linked to concerns about the sluggish recovery and the growing fears of a "double-dip recession," a second economic downturn after a brief and weak period of growth.

In the poll, only 37 percent said they approved of Mr. Bush's handling of the economy — down 5 points in the last month — and 70 percent said they agreed with the statement that Mr. Bush "spends too much time on foreign problems and not enough on problems in this country." That figure has increased slightly since September, when 66 percent agreed.

That poses a potential problem for Mr. Bush, who is scheduled to begin several weeks of almost-unbroken overseas travel at the end of this month.

Overall, the percentage of Americans who say the economy is getting worse and not better has increased from 41 percent last month to 56 percent in the latest Post-ABC survey.

And unemployment has replaced drugs and crime as the nation's biggest worry. According to the poll, 19 percent named unemployment as the biggest problem facing the country, up from just 7 percent in March.

Forty-two percent of those questioned named unemployment, the federal budget deficit, or some other economic problem as the nation's biggest concern, up from 26 percent just last month.

Nearly half of those interviewed in the latest poll — 48 percent — believed that most Americans were worse off now than they were four years ago and 41 percent said they were no better off.

The survey was not all bad for Mr. Bush. His overall job-approval rating stands at 65 percent, down slightly from last month's 69 percent. According to the survey, 69 percent said they approved of the job that Mr. Bush was doing on international relations.

But concerns about the economy are clearly undercutting support for Mr. Bush. Only a third of those who said the economy was getting worse also said they would vote to re-elect the president. Among those who

felt the economy was staying the same (34 percent) or improving (9 percent), Mr. Bush was favored by more than a 3-to-1 ratio.

The perception that someone other than Mr. Bush should set a new course for the country in part reflect a sense that he favors the wealthy and is insensitive to the needs of the unemployed.

According to the survey, nearly half — 48 percent — said Mr. Bush cared more about serving upper-income people, up from 35 percent in a Post-ABC survey in February 1990.

In the latest poll, only 8 percent said Mr. Bush was more interested in the needs of middle-income and poor Americans. Forty-one percent said Mr. Bush cared equally about serving all people, down from 51 percent in February 1990.

The poll also found that, by 58 percent to 40 percent, those interviewed said they supported the bill Mr. Bush vetoed that would have given jobless workers as much as 20 extra weeks of unemployment benefits, beyond the current 26-week maximum.

## House Acts to Toughen Drug-Crime Penalties

By Clifford Krauss

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House has overwhelmingly approved an anti-crime bill that would extend the death penalty for several drug-related crimes, reduce the rights of the accused in federal cases and expand federal aid to local law-enforcement agencies.

The House measure, which was approved by a vote of 305 to 118, is a patchwork that was stitched together by conservatives who worked to stiffen penalties and by liberals who tried to protect civil liberties.

The White House gave the measure its qualified support. Before a crime package is sent to President George Bush, the House version must be reconciled with one approved in July by the Senate that bans nine types of semiautomatic assault weapons and mandates a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases.

The House last week rejected a ban on semiautomatic weapons, however in May it passed a similar waiting period for handgun purchases.

In the vote Tuesday night, 94 Republicans joined 211 Democrats to approve the bill; 49 Democrats, 68 Republicans and an independent opposed the measure.

Before the vote there was a great deal of debate among Republicans and Democrats that more must be done to combat crime, but there was also widespread agreement that the bill would have only a marginal effect.

The House bill limits federal court reviews of prison inmate appeals, broadens the admissibility of evidence and provides money to police departments to expand street patrols and to prisons for drug treatment for convicts.

The bill also expands the list of offenses for which the death penalty can be imposed to more than 50 federal crimes, including murders committed in the course of most narcotics-related crimes and attempted murders of witnesses in drug cases.

Currently, the death penalty is allowed for only two federal crimes, airline hijacking that results in death and certain drug-related murders.

## North on Iran-Contra: Bush Knew

By David Johnston

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Oliver L. North says he believes that the broad outline of his activities in Central America during the Iran-contra affair was known to George Bush when he was vice president.

"I bet I prepared, to put it modestly, a couple of hundred thousand pages of memoranda that went up my chain of command and in many cases went laterally to the vice president's office," Mr. North said in an interview.

"The vice president sat in on various meetings, but George Bush was not in my chain of command," Mr. North said. "He was not one of the people I was told to talk to or brief."

But Mr. North said he could provide few new details about Mr. Bush's knowledge. He also said he was unable to clarify questions concerning the scandal about other Reagan officials, including Robert M. Gates and Donald P. Gregg.

Mr. Gates, who was deputy director of central intelligence in 1986, is Mr. Bush's nominee for director, and Mr. Gregg, who was national security

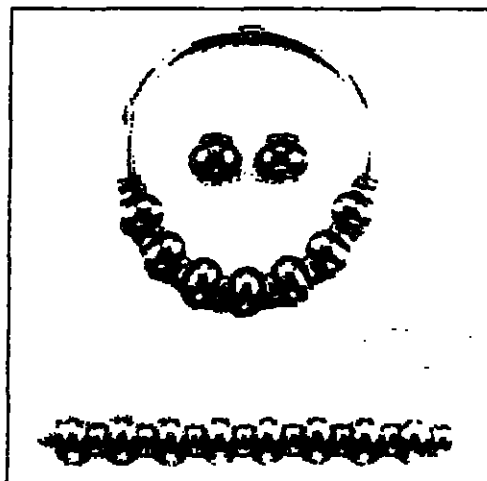
adviser to the vice president, is ambassador to South Korea.

Mr. North spoke with reporters for nearly two hours Tuesday in an interview given to promote his just-published book about the affair, "Under Fire: An American Story."

Mr. North, who as an aide to the National Security Council was a central figure in the covert arms sales to Iran and in the secret efforts to arm the Nicaraguan contras in their fight against the leftist Sandinista government, once again depicted himself as a scapegoat who had been "thrown over the side" by senior Reagan administration officials seeking to protect themselves.

Mr. North said he had no details that would contradict Mr. Bush, who has declared that he had only a fragmentary knowledge of efforts to aid the contras. And Mr. North did not dispute Mr. Bush's assertion that he was unaware of the diversion to the rebels of some profits from the Iran arms sales until that transfer was publicly disclosed in November 1986.

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## In St. Louis, Residents Rush to Sell Guns — to the Police

By Isabel Wilkerson

New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS — One by one, they show up at the front desk of police stations here: men, women, young fathers and great-grandmothers. Some are sharpshooters or gun dealers; some are ordinary citizens who can barely bring themselves to touch a gun.

Since Oct. 14, the St. Louis Police Department has been offering citizens money for their old rifles and handguns, no questions asked. The response has surpassed the expectations of all.

So far, the department has bought 5,111 weapons in a selling frenzy that has at times created lines across police station parking lots and into the street. Similar programs in a handful of other cities have been successful, but not like this.

The idea is to offer a kind of amnesty program for gun owners, a chance to clear out gun cabinets, unload an unregistered gun or even get rid of a murder weapon.

Indeed, some police officers say they do not want to know what the sellers might have done with the weapons and sawed-off shotguns that are coming in.

Frustration and anger over a murder toll that has already surpassed the number of homicides for all of last year moved the department to call in citizen's arms.

The guns will be melted down and used to create a sculpture in honor of Christopher Harris, a 9-year-old killed in a gunfight between two drug dealers. He was one of the 215 people killed so far this year. In 1990, 177 people were killed. Guns are used in about 70 percent of the city's homicides.

Citizens have rallied around the cause and are turning in weapons with the sense that they are making the city a little safer.

"I want to get them off the street so the wrong people don't get hold of them," said a retired carpenter and target shooter, who refused to give his name and who brought in 10 small-caliber handguns.

But the primary lure for most people, the police and gun sellers say, is money. In the past week, the city has spent \$225,000 on the guns.

The program began by paying \$50 for any gun in any condition and quickly began to exhaust the money the department had originally set aside from the sale of property confiscated from drug dealers and from donations.

So the department had to change the rules. It now buys guns only in working order and pays \$50 for pistols and \$25 for shotguns and rifles, which are considered to be less of a threat because they are not easily concealed.

The department has also limited to 10 the number of guns it will buy from one person at a time. Before the restriction, a few sellers believed to be gun dealers unloaded 100 or so guns.

Supporters see the program as a no-lose proposition. If it is not pulling in the automatic weapons favored by drug dealers, they argue, at least it is

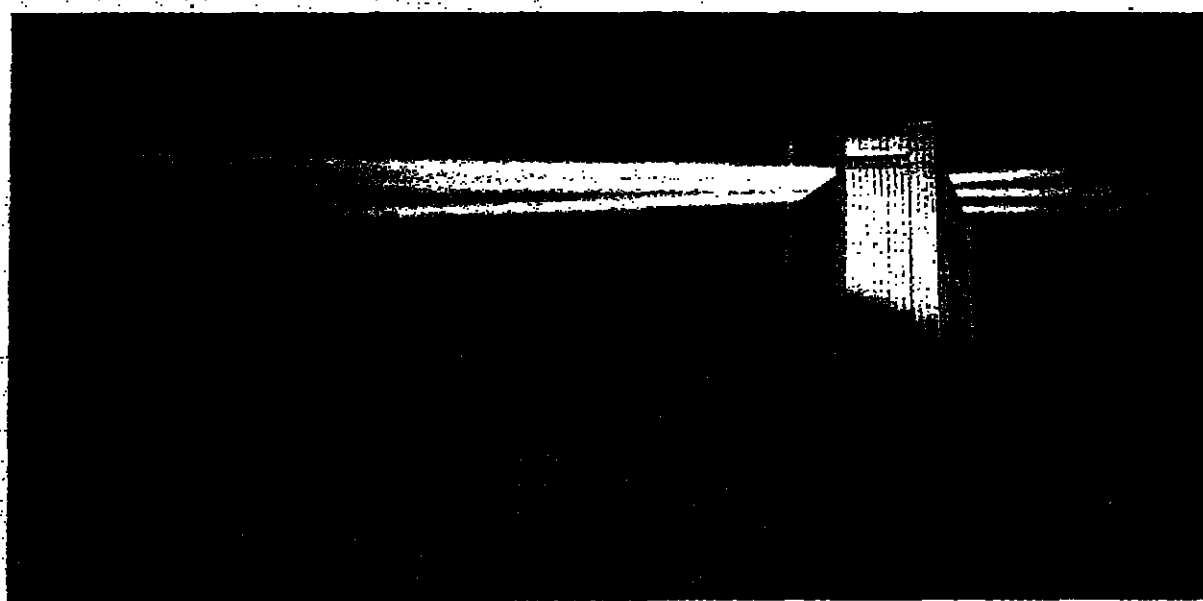
making a tiny dent in the number of guns on the street.

"You don't have the bad people turning in their 9mm assault weapons for \$50 awards," said Sheldon Greenberg, associate director of the Police Executive Research Forum, a law enforcement research group in Washington.

"But I say, show me an alternative. Imagine 5,000 guns off the street. That's better than any law we've got going."

Opponents say the program is easily corrupted by gun dealers, or by farmers from Illinois selling old shotguns that have nothing to do with the shooting wave in the city. And they say it is, in effect, disarming law-abiding citizens who are most in need of protection.

"What is happening is a lot of people have gone out and bought old guns and sold them just so they could make money," said Dennis C. Eggers, regional director of the National Rifle Association. "I think we could do a lot more with the money."



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## Bush Gets Another Soviet Request for Food Aid

By David Hoffman  
and John E. Yang  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Agriculture Secretary Edward R. Madigan has presented a new Soviet request for food and humanitarian aid to President George Bush, who vowed that "nobody is going to starve" in the Soviet Union because of food shortages this winter.

Mr. Madigan, who recently spent nine days surveying the food situation in the Soviet Union, has said previously that the overall appeal from President Mikhail S. Gorbachev for \$10 billion to \$11 billion in aid is justified.

Administration officials declined to say, however, how much Mr. Gorbachev was seeking from the United States in his latest request. They said there was still uncertainty about how much aid the West needed to provide the Soviet Union in the coming months.

Since December, the United States has pledged \$2.5 billion in food aid to the Soviet Union, most of it credits to buy grain from U.S. farmers. The credits are part of a

Western effort to avert popular discontent in the Soviet Union this winter, when severe shortages are expected. Referring to the findings of the Madigan trip and two earlier missions to the Soviet Union by the undersecretary of agriculture for international affairs, a senior official said, "The basic sense of them all is that the problem is not one of famine, but hardship due to the failings of a command economy and the lack of cooperation among the republics."

On Tuesday, Mr. Madigan made a series of recommendations to Mr. Bush on additional steps the United States could take to provide technical assistance and food, officials said.

Soviet officials gave Mr. Madigan a 300-page document that described their difficulties and justified their requests, officials said. They added, however, that the document and other information did not indicate a clear course of action for the United States.

According to the senior official, the Soviets have provided estimates of the shortfalls they are facing because of

a smaller harvest and distribution breakdowns. But, the official said, for different responses from the United States will be required depending on the goal.

"Nobody is going to starve and people are not going to be adversely affected — their health — for lack of medicine," Mr. Bush said. "The United States has always been open for humanitarian support."

### Unrest Over Shortages

Unrest over sugar shortages has broken out in Moscow, and officials warned Wednesday that disturbances could increase this winter as republics cut off supplies to the central government, Reuters reported from Moscow.

At a bakery in Moscow, shattered glass remained near the entrance to the brick building, a reminder of unrest over the weekend.

The sugar shortage in Moscow was caused in part because the Ukraine and Moldavia, asserting their autonomy, delivered limited supplies to the central government, officials said.

## CLUB: More Seek to Join

(Continued from page 1)

rights, and Swiss banking secrecy. An informal study, conducted by an economist at the Institute for International Economics in Washington, suggests that the likely economic boost from the EC-trade association agreement should be relatively small, probably less than 0.5 percent of overall GNP. Estimates by EC officials range higher.

The 19-nation pact promises to extend the free trade zone in manufactured goods that already exists between the EC and EFTA to other areas such as financial services, investment and professions.

"We already have created essentially one European market for industry," said a senior EC official. "What we are doing now is creating a joint market for people and capital, too."

Under the agreement, skilled professionals, such as architects and lawyers, will find it easier to practice their trade in different countries. Restrictions on foreign share ownership in several EFTA nations should be eased.

"As a general rule, all companies not fulfilling their potential would be open for a much larger potential group of investors," Bjorn Oestboe, chief analyst for Norway's Eikon Securities, told Reuters.

But most of the results predicted to flow from the new accord pale in comparison to the eventual effects of creating a bigger, more unified European Community itself.

"This is really an important answer for a Europe that is just beginning to confront the tangible question of EC enlargement," said Mr. Rollo. "There's a long and winding road ahead."

## EUROPE: A Boon for Business

(Continued from page 1)

around because of the tougher competitive climate."

But the majority view is optimistic. American executives, like European and Asian ones, say the new agreement will reduce shipping costs because truck drivers will have to wait less as they ship television sets or turnips from one European country to another.

Under the agreement, the seven European Free Trade Association countries will adopt the Community's rules on corporate law, mergers, antitrust matters, environment, education and consumer protection.

General Motors officials rejoiced that the accord will reduce costs by harmonizing product standards, so that the same Opel Astra can be sold in Portugal as in Finland. Harmonizing product standards will mean savings in packaging, distribution, manufacturing and engineering the initial product design.

Bernard Spinoit, vice chairman of the trade policy subcommittee for the EC Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Brussels, said non-European companies might benefit disproportionately from this accord because American companies, like Ford Motor Co. and International Business Machines Corp., and Japanese companies, like Sony Corp., have long treated all of Western Europe as a single market.

Thus, as trade barriers come down, these pan-European foreigners have a leg up over companies that have long relied on their domestic market and been protected by trade barriers within that market.

Mr. Spinoit, an attorney in the Brussels office of Stuart & Stuart, a Washington-based law firm, said, "It has often been said the main beneficiaries of the European Community's single market would be U.S. and Japanese companies. Clearly this applies to an even bigger market."

## SOVIETS: With the Ukraine's Move, Western Fears of a Split Military Become More Real

(Continued from page 1)

control. Nine other republics are at various stages of organizing their own national guards or armed forces or are claiming the nuclear arms on their territories.

But the greatest attention has focused on the Ukraine, the second-most populous republic, which has about 2,000 nuclear warheads on its territory.

An agricultural and industrial heartland that has been connected with Russia for centuries, the Ukraine is considered essential to any union structure that could replace central Communist control, in both military and economic relations.

When 8 of the 15 Soviet republics

signed a treaty of economic cooperation last week, the Ukraine was not among them. When seven republics sent delegations to a new union parliament on Monday, the Ukraine was absent. And when Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, the union defense minister, held talks recently with republic leaders to find a formula for union defense, the Ukraine did not send a representative.

Mr. Gorbachev has responded with a mixture of threats and entreaties. At the opening of parliament, he condemned attempts by some republics to claim components of the union's armed forces.

"This is no joke," Mr. Gorbachev warned. "Such talk is dangerous. I ask the people to whom these

words apply to draw appropriate conclusions, or measures of a constitutional nature will be taken."

The next day, Mr. Gorbachev and the presidents of eight republics, including Boris N. Yeltsin of the Russian Republic, sent an extraordinary appeal to the Ukrainian parliament, beseeching the recalcitrant republic in terms more flattering than threatening.

"The Ukraine is one of the largest republics in the union," the appeal said. "Its role is irreplaceable in everything that our nation has the right to be proud of."

The Ukraine has responded to both approaches with defiance tempered by hints of future cooperation. On Tuesday, its parliament adopted laws formalizing a previously

stated intention to create an army of at least 400,000 troops as well as an air force and navy. The parliament laid claim to all military installations on its soil, including much of the nuclear-capable Black Sea navy and part of the nation's intercontinental strategic missile force.

Ukrainian leaders then reiterated their intention to eventually give up the missiles, but not to Russia and only, they stressed, after negotiations in which the Ukraine takes part as an independent nuclear power.

"The Ukraine aspires to be a nonnuclear state," Andrei Vesolovsky, a spokesman for the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry, said Wednesday, according to Reuters.

"That is its goal and we are in no way altering this position. We are going to destroy these nuclear forces through a process of negotiations with all nuclear powers."

Andrei Grachev, Mr. Gorbachev's chief spokesman, said in a recent interview that the Ukraine's separatism should not be "overestimated."

"The current logic of all Ukrainian behavior can be explained by the election campaign they're having there," Mr. Grachev said, referring to a referendum on independence scheduled for December.

"Let's hope everything does not go beyond the natural heat of the electoral campaign," he added.



IF THEY MOVE ANY CLOSER, CALL THE TV CENSOR — King Hussein with his wife, the American-born Queen Noor, in Amman on Wednesday at a conference on environmental issues.

## KISS: In Jordan, a Battle Over Truncated TV Scenes

(Continued from page 1)

understand is why someone at Jordan Television gets to make that decision for me.

Mr. Ibrahim said he was "flabbergasted" at the response to what he calls his "tongue-in-cheek" letter to the editor.

"The funny thing is the response we've gotten is about East versus West," he said, adding that people were saying that they "don't want to be Westernized."

"My point is that in a country undergoing a democratization process, we should not be denied the choice," he said.

The emergence of the kissing debate reflects an ebbing of the Islamists' political influence, which soared after they captured the largest bloc of parliamentary seats in Jordan's first free elections in late 1989, several observers said.

After gaining several cabinet posts, the Islamists began to imple-

ment their strict views on sexuality. Mr. Athem, who was minister of social development, began separating men and women civil servants in his ministry. The education minister ordered private schools to bar male teachers from classes with young girls, and proposed that fathers not be allowed to watch their daughters in student athletic events.

During this period, kissing disappeared from television under pressure from the Islamists, said a government official who asked not to be identified.

"For a time it was no kissing at all," he said. When Islamic groups "came to the peak of their power" during the Gulf war, he said, they also demanded no dancing, no entertainment and "no American or British programs at all," because of those countries' attacks on Iraq.

But in recent months, the Islam-

ists have suffered some setbacks. The proposed ban on fathers watching their daughters in school athletics events brought an angry counterattack from many middle-class Jordanians.

The Islamists "were shocked by how people were willing to go and fight this issue," said Nermeen Murad, a Jordan Times reporter.

In two recent reshuffles, King Hussein, who has committed Jordan to attending the Middle East peace talks, eased the Islamists out of the cabinet because of their vehement opposition to negotiations with Israel.

So, for now, kisses are returning to television. If removing a kiss "ruins the running of that film, now it is left in," said the government official.

He added, "Now we are more liberal with, say, a husband being kissed by his wife."

## Envoy Tells Americans To Leave Haiti at Once

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Amid growing tension and signs that Haiti is verging on economic disaster, the U.S. ambassador here has advised Americans to leave at once.

Machine-gun fire could be heard in parts of the capital Wednesday as reinforced military patrols made a show of force to put down what had been threatened as a general strike to protest last month's coup.

Thirty organizations had called for a general strike to show support for the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was removed from power by the military on Sept. 30.

In a statement circulated Monday and Tuesday, Ambassador Alvin P. Adams advised the more than 10,000 Americans in Haiti that the country was approaching an emergency that could surpass any crisis in its recent history.

About 2,500 to 3,000 Americans have already left, Mr. Adams said, adding that his wife would be leaving this week.

The United States and other countries in the Organization of American States responded to the coup by preparing economic sanctions against the new rulers, whom they consider illegitimate.

While the effect of the sanctions has not yet been felt, diplomats and economists here say the impact may come next week, when the country is expected to begin run-

ning out of petroleum products and other critical supplies.

Venezuela, Haiti's main energy supplier, has blocked all shipments. With most Haitian government assets frozen in the United States by President George Bush, the Haitian government appears unable to find alternative sources of energy.

Electricity has been cut in many provincial cities and towns and gasoline is being rationed. A soaring demand for dollars is forcing the devaluation of the Haitian gourde, and some prices have begun to rise. (WP, AP)

## Liberian Forces Clash Near Western Border

Agence France-Press

MONROVIA, Liberia — Fierce fighting between Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia and former government soldiers continued Wednesday near the country's western border with Sierra Leone, witnesses said.

Travelers said the fighting between Mr. Taylor's forces and the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia was taking place in the lower district of Grand Cape Mount County near the Mano River bridge linking the two countries. They said Mr. Taylor has deployed reinforcements in the area after learning that his organization had lost more than 300 men.

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Norway (Norway) N.Kr.	3,300	1,732	1,650	900
Norway (Denmark) D.Kr.	3,300	1,732	1,650	900
Portugal Esc.	40,000	25,500	22,000	12,100
Spain (Spain) Ptas.	40,000	25,500	22,000	12,100
Spain (France) Ptas.	43,500	28,200	24,000	13,200
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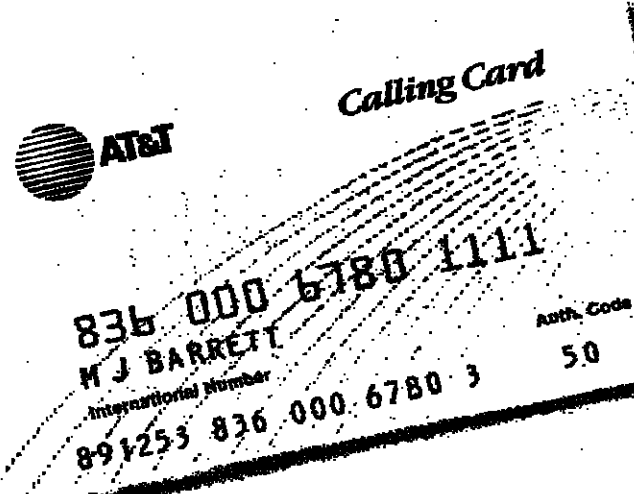
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# UN Approves Plan to Destroy Iraqi Arms

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — The Security Council on Wednesday endorsed a plan for destroying all Iraqi chemical and biological weapons, and agreed to place it under international supervision.

At a meeting with Mr. Ekuus in Baghdad earlier this month, Iraq's deputy prime minister, Tariq Aziz, appeared to signal the government's strong opposition to any destruction of its industrial capability.

He argued that Iraq had invested its oil wealth in developing an industrial infrastructure rather than wasting it on extravagant living for the few, as other Gulf states had. And he warned that Iraq would not allow the United Nations to push it back into a "preindustrial state."

"We are entering a new problem area because Iraq may test the council's will on destruction," Mr. Ekuus said. "We may see a new crisis with Iraq claiming everything is dual use."

well as the plants and equipment used in their manufacture or preparation.

But exceptions may be made for so-called "dual use" items if Iraq can persuade the United Nations that a banned piece of equipment will be used for peaceful purposes in the future and agree to place it under international supervision.

The agreement allowing these UN personnel to work in Iraq was negotiated in April by Prince Saddam Aga Khan, who is coordinating relief activities there, but expires at the end of the year.

The future of the UN personnel in Iraq will also be influenced by whether Baghdad accepts the council's offer to let it sell \$1.6 billion worth of oil to finance food and other humanitarian imports and start paying reparations for its invasion of Kuwait.

Britain, France and the United States, three of the council's five permanent members, have accepted a plan by Prince Saddam to use these UN personnel to monitor

the distribution of food and medicine Iraq imports with the oil revenues. The personnel costs would also be paid out of Iraq's oil sales.

But Iraq is still refusing to sell oil, arguing that to do so on the Security Council's terms would violate its sovereignty.

So far Iraq has admitted having a sophisticated uranium enrichment and nuclear-weapons design program. It also has said it has 46,000 chemical weapons, of which about half were destroyed by Gulf war bombing. It has admitted experimenting with biological weapons and modifying its Scud missiles for longer range.

The UN commission has already allowed Iraq to remove some equipment from its chemical weapons base at Al Muthanna, near the central city of Samarra, in civilian plants producing pesticides and chlorine for water purification.

But Mr. Ekuus said that there will be a presumption that any plant or equipment used for developing weapons of mass destruction is "tainted" and should be destroyed.

based International Atomic Energy Agency, also said Iraq may resist the council's destruction plans and provoke a new crisis.

A second potential dispute with the Security Council is simmering as Baghdad continues to ignore demands it renew an agreement under which the United Nations has stationed 500 guards inside Iraq to protect the Kurds and has also provided relief workers.

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## Turner United With Daughter For First Time

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

**WIESBADEN, Germany** — When Jesse Turner faced his 4-year-old daughter, Joanne, on Wednesday he bent down to meet a relative who had not yet been born when he was taken captive in Lebanon.

"She simply said, 'Daddy,'" Mr. Turner's Lebanese-born wife, Badr, said, describing the encounter, "and he replied, 'Yes, sweetheart.'" He gave Joanne a doll, Mrs. Turner said, and she named it Sandra.

Joanne was born six months after terrorists disguised as policemen captured Mr. Turner, 44, a mathematics professor, in Beirut. The abduction occurred four years and 10 months ago; he was released Tuesday and flown here the same day.

He learned that his wife had borne a child two days after it had happened, Mrs. Turner said, but he did not know the baby was a girl until a newspaper reported the fact five months later.

Mrs. Turner, who flew here Wednesday morning together with Joanne and Mr. Turner's mother and stepfather, recounted how she had talked incessantly with her daughter about Mr. Turner during his captivity, explaining what he was like and what he did, and showing her photos of him.

"When she saw him, she had a good idea of him," Mrs. Turner said. The encounter went "without tears, with a smile," she said.

The head of the American military hospital in Wiesbaden said medical tests provided "no significant unexpected findings" on Mr. Turner's health, although he said Mr. Turner had been weakened by "lost muscle mass and muscle tone because of his incarceration."

Colonel Earl W. Ferguson, who heads the U.S. Air Force's medical center in Wiesbaden, said that Mr. Turner had lost weight after his capture in January 1987, and that although large amounts of food and vitamins



Joanne Turner and her mother, Badr, meeting the press in Wiesbaden on Wednesday.

fed him in the last 18 months by his captors restored some weight, it was mostly fat.

Mr. Turner's faltering steps on arrival here Tuesday were "all due to muscle weakness," Colonel Ferguson said.

Asked to comment on Mr. Turner's psychological state, Colonel Ferguson said, "I think he is remarkably stable. He has a very good sense of humor, he can converse, laugh and joke. He's doing very, very well."

He said Mr. Turner's first request on arrival was for "peace and quiet, and to be left alone." He said Mr. Turner had also chosen not to meet with the press.

Mr. Turner underwent medical tests, saw a dentist and was fitted for new eyeglasses, and Colonel Ferguson also made clear that hospital psychiatrists and counselors were helping the family to draw back together, "at their own speed."

The Turners met for the first time over a lunch of turkey with all the trimmings, served to make up for the four Thanksgiving holidays he has missed since his capture.

Mr. Turner moved to Beirut in 1983 to teach at the American University there and

stayed on even after the wave of hostage-taking because of a dedication to his students. The Turners married in 1986.

Commenting on her husband's frame of mind, Mrs. Turner said, "He is the same Johnny I met on the first day I met him."

Asked whether he had suffered mistreatment in captivity, she said they had not discussed the matter. Mr. Turner's mother, Estelle Ronneburg, added that her son "prefers not to discuss the situation he lived under, he prefers not to discuss the things that might have happened to him."

"He might later on," she added. "He doesn't want to now."

The day was one of joy for one family that did not expect it, but one of disappointment to others that still hope.

Mr. Turner is the fourth hostage to be released in the last three months. His release leaves four American hostages, two Germans and a Briton still captive in Lebanon.

"It was a great day for me," Mrs. Turner said. "But I hope all the hostages will soon be free."

## Baker to Name Envoy for Mideast Talks

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d plans to appoint a special Middle East envoy to help coordinate and promote one-on-one Arab-Israeli negotiations planned for the second phase of the peace conference in Madrid, the State Department said.

The role of the special Middle East coordinator, officials said, would be to monitor the three bilateral negotiations that are supposed to be spawned by the conference: between Israel and Syria, Israel and Lebanon, and Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The conference is scheduled to begin Wednesday.

Administration officials say they expect these bilateral talks to become highly technical and they do not envisage Mr. Baker involved on a daily basis.

Teams of American officials will

be assigned to follow each of the negotiations, as well as the multilateral talks on regional issues, and report back to Mr. Baker, most likely through the Middle East coordinator.

"We have always envisaged that at some point as the process begins, we'd need someone to help work with the negotiations," said the State Department deputy spokesman, Richard A. Boucher. He said that no one had been selected for the job.

Among those who have been mentioned for such a role are Richard L. Armitage, a former assistant secretary of defense, and Donald H. Rumsfeld, a former defense secretary who served briefly as a Middle East special envoy.

Despite hard-line talk by the opposing parties, Mr. Baker predicted Wednesday that the delegations to the peace conference would work

to make it succeed. The Associated Press reported from Paris.

He commented before talks with Foreign Minister Boris D. Pankin of the Soviet Union, who at a later news conference referred to "solidarity" between the Soviet Union and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

"I can certainly say that both the minister and I both hope the meeting will be a success," Mr. Baker said, referring to Mr. Pankin. "But let's not forget we're dealing with the Middle East."

He said only 14 people will receive credentials from each delegation, including the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that will address the question of a Palestinian homeland.

His were made after the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat, said a day earlier that the Palestinian delegation would in effect be representing the PLO. Israel has said it would refuse to negotiate with Palestinians speaking in the name of the PLO.

## MIDEAST: A Shamir-Levy Split Over Peace Talks

(Continued from page 1)

political rivals, the split between the two over the conference could embarrass the government because Mr. Levy has been the strongest supporter inside Israel of the peace process. Mr. Shamir, by contrast, has appeared increasingly uneasy about and suspicious of the U.S.-brokered conference, which is due to initiate the first direct negotiations between Israel and Syria, Jordan and the Palestinians.

"It's a very personal dispute between Shamir and Levy," another government official said. "But it's also about hawks versus doves inside the government."

Official sources said Mr. Levy was angered Wednesday morning when Mr. Shamir made clear during a meeting that Israel's bilateral negotiating teams would be headed by close political associates, rather than Foreign Ministry professionals considered more flexible. The sources said Mr. Shamir planned to appoint his hard-line chief of cabinet, Yossi Ben-Aharon, to lead negotiations with Syria, while the cabinet secretary, Elyakim Rubinstein, will conduct autonomy talks with the Palestinians.

The officials said Mr. Shamir had named other hawkish members of his Likud party to the delegation, including Deputy Foreign Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

Mr. Shamir's spokesman, Ehud Gol, denied that any appointments to the delegation had been confirmed.

"He did not finalize it," Mr. Gol said. "I think in the next few days things will be cleared up."

**Arabs Prepare for Talks**

Arab foreign ministers met Wednesday to coordinate plans for Middle East talks in which the main delegations will face Israeli separately on the key issues of peace and borders, Reuters reported from Damascus.

The meeting initially included ministers from Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon, the Arab states that border Israel, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is barred from the conference table but will play a backstage role directing a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

They were joined later by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Morocco, representing six Gulf and five North African states. Palestinians do not want Arab states to make separate deals with Israel if Israel does not negotiate on the occupied territories.

Sixteen of the Arab League's 21 members were represented directly or indirectly at the Damascus meeting.

The Gulf and North African groups will be observers at the Madrid opening sessions and the bilateral talks to follow but would take part in multilateral negotiations on secondary issues like regional water sharing and arms control.

The timing of those discussions is still unresolved. Syria is leading a campaign to postpone them until Israel yields captured Arab territory.

**University Turns Down Moon Church Funding**

**BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut** — The University of Bridgeport's board of trustees has unanimously rejected a proposal for the financially strapped school to become affiliated with an arm of the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church.

The board rejected the \$50 million plan from the Professors' World Peace Academy because of its potential effect on the university's reputation and because there are other options for income, including possible state aid, said the trustee chairman, Colin Gunn. The academy receives 90 percent of its funding from the Unification Church.

## Mobutu Picks Prime Minister

**Tshisekedi Replaced as Clashes Worsen in Lubumbashi**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**KINSHASA, Zaire** — President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire appointed an opposition figure, Mungu Diaka, as his new prime minister on Wednesday, the state television said.

The choice ended a day of suspense and confirmed that the president had resisted intense domestic and foreign pressure to reappoint Etienne Tshisekedi, whom he dismissed as prime minister on Monday.

Mr. Diaka heads a small opposition party within the Sacred Union alliance but is not considered a hard-liner.

The appointment came as President Mobutu's grip appeared to continue to weaken. For the second time in a month he was unable to control rioting soldiers.

Mr. Mobutu dismissed Mr. Tshisekedi as prime minister because Mr. Tshisekedi refused to swear allegiance either to the president or the constitution.

Meanwhile, in the southern mining center of Lubumbashi, looting and pillaging have deteriorated into pitched battles between rival

political factions that have left many people dead, witnesses said Wednesday.

Witnesses who were evacuated from Lubumbashi overnight to Brazzaville, capital of neighboring Congo, said sections of the city were in flames. They said fighting had erupted between supporters and foes of Mr. Mobutu and also, for the first time, that rival opposition factions were fighting.

One of the witnesses, Colonel Eric Barbaix, a member of the Belgian paratrooper contingent in Zaire, said many people had died, but he could not give a figure.

The Zaire radio also reported "many deaths" without giving details.

Colonel Barbaix said he watched a group from one political faction set fire to a two-story building that dozens of members of a rival group were pillaging. Many of those inside were burned alive, he said.

Evacuees who requested anonymity said the clashes pitted supporters of Mr. Tshisekedi against followers of another powerful opposition leader, Nguzi Kari I Bond.

The evacuation of about 1,000 foreigners from Lubumbashi began Tuesday and continued Wednesday.

A city of 450,000 people about 1,800 kilometers (1,100 miles) southeast of Kinshasa, Lubumbashi had escaped the munity of unpaid soldiers last month.

The State Department is advising U.S. citizens in Shaba Province, formerly Katanga, to depart as soon as possible. If the situation continues to deteriorate, the U.S. Consulate in Lubumbashi may be forced to close, the department said in a message broadcast.

France, which also has paratroopers in the country, threatened Wednesday to cut cooperative ties with Zaire unless Mr. Mobutu pursued a democratic course.

Belgium urged Mr. Mobutu to relax his grip on power.

"The Belgian government will continue to insist that there is a government which represents all the political groupings in Zaire and that it makes democratic and political reforms," a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Brussels.

(AP, Reuters)

## Court in Nairobi Fines 7 Lawyers for Political Activity

New York Times Service

**NAIROBI** — Seven members of the Kenya Law Society, which has been calling for the introduction of multiparty politics here, were fined by a court Wednesday for making "political" statements, thus ending the latest fight between the government and its opposition on a more conciliatory note than expected.

The lawyers, who were charged with being in contempt of court for

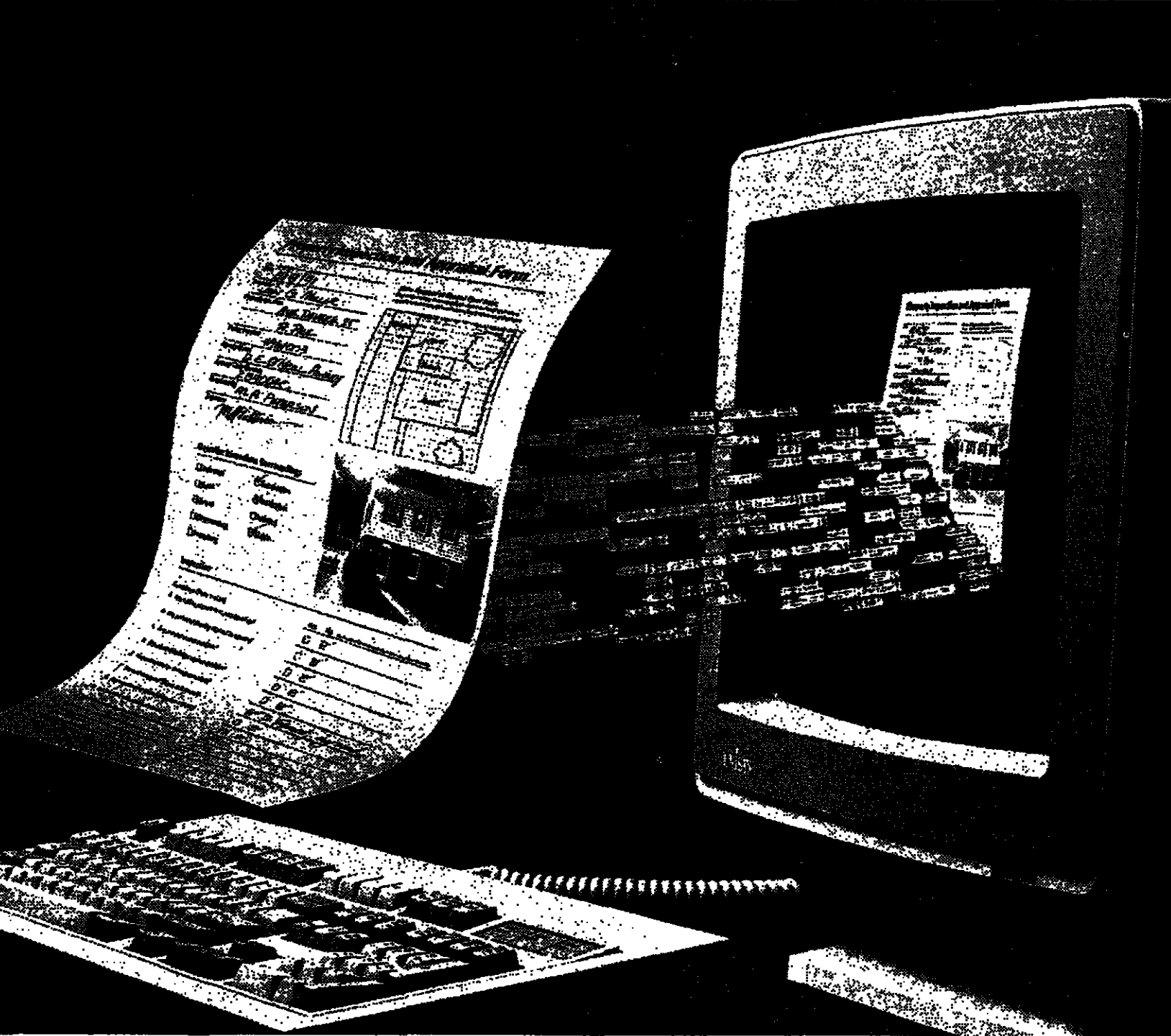
making the statements, could have been jailed for six months. Instead each defendant was fined 10,000 Kenyan shillings (about \$350).

After the ruling, the defendants — Paul Muir, the chairman of the law society, and six colleagues — were applauded by a large crowd that gathered at the courthouse.

Mr. Muir and his colleagues were held in contempt after lawyers acting on behalf of the government

of President Daniel arap Moi filed a complaint and won an injunction to prevent "political" statements by members of the law society's executive council.

The council had passed a resolution questioning the independence of two judges who had granted the injunction. Among the statements deemed political was an appeal by Mr. Muir to register an opposition political party.



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# In Czech-Slovak Feud, Logic Yields to Emotions

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia — The louder Fedor Gal preached for a united Czechoslovakia, the more the hate mail rained down, letters with death threats or with anti-Semitic slurs against the university lecturer and his family.

Obscene graffiti were painted in the hall outside his apartment. When he walked down the street, strangers spat at him.

Such experiences prompted Mr. Gal to leave politics and go to Prague to lecture in sociology, his academic field.

He had stepped down earlier as leader of Public Against Violence, the Slovak affiliate of President Vaclav Havel's Civic Forum, the citizens' movement that brought an end to Communist rule in 1989.

Many Slovaks are seeking a renegotiation of the link between the Czech and Slovak republics, saying that Slovakia, with one-third of the country's population, should have a bigger role in distributing investment and other resources. The more radical groups have called for outright secession.

The feud between Czechs and Slovaks is threatening Czechoslovakia's economic recovery from four decades of Communist mismanagement and its unity as a state.

"It's very much in the emotional sphere now," a friend of Mr. Gal's said, "so you cannot count on logic."

Ernest Huska, an official of Public Against Violence, said that a lawmaker in Kosice, in eastern Slovakia, had requested police protection. Others said that workers collecting signatures to petition for a referendum on national unity had been beaten. Last week, a caller warned police that there was a bomb at the organization's headquarters, but a search produced nothing.

For months after the collapse of communism, Slovakia's dominant political groups were allied with Public Against Violence and were able to check the activity of extreme nationalist parties.

But in March the alliance came rancorously apart when Vladimir Meciar, then the prime minister of the Slovak Republic, defected to the nationalist camp.

In April, Mr. Gal led a successful campaign to dump Mr. Meciar, who was replaced by Jan Carnogursky, leader of the Christian Democratic Party.

In an interview, Mr. Carnogursky said he was "not able to say how serious the threats against Mr. Gal are."

He did not say anything specific enough for prosecution, Mr. Carnogursky added.

But the prime minister acknowledged that "in parts of the nationalist press, there are attacks that certainly exceed accepted limits."

He left little doubt that a reduction in Czechoslovakia's central authority is inevitable if a unified nation is to be salvaged.

"If there is a stalemate, either Czechoslovakia dissolves or we must find such rules as people can agree upon," said Mr. Carnogursky, a Roman Catholic former dissident who was released from prison only two weeks before the collapse of the Communists in 1989. "In my view, that is the point we are now at in Czechoslovakia."

He said the "only real solution" was to "minimize the causes for disagreement, and to minimize them means that the powers of the central government must be limited."

When Mr. Havel returns on Oct. 28 from a trip to the United States, he will make a symbolic appeal for national unity by flying directly to the Slovak capital with an original copy of the accord signed in 1918 by Slovak leaders and Thomas G. Masaryk, the founder of modern Czechoslovakia. The document, which pledges national equality for Slovaks and Czechs, has been kept for decades in the Library of Congress.

## Britons' Driver Was KGB Man

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Soviet chauffeur for British ambassadors in Moscow since 1972 has admitted that he was a KGB agent, The Independent reported Wednesday.

The chauffeur, Konstantin Demakhin, said he had reported to the Soviet intelligence service conversations he overheard while driving the embassy limousine, the London daily reported from Moscow.

The current British ambassador, Sir Rodric Braithwaite, said in the report that he would wait to hear from Mr. Demakhin before taking any action.

## Africans Step Up Drive To Elect One of Own as UN Secretary-General

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — African nations are stepping up their campaign to win the position of secretary-general of the United Nations for an African next year, warning the United States and other Security Council members that they will oppose any non-African nominated on the floor of this year's General Assembly.

The Africans maintain that it is their turn to fill the \$183,000-a-year job, which they have never held. They are also pressing other members of the 102-nation Non-Aligned Movement to back such a challenge, a move that would prevent a non-African from winning a simple majority of the 166-seat Assembly for confirmation.

Nigeria's UN representative, Ibrahim A. Gambari, said in an interview that he conveyed Africa's position on the secretary-general's post to representatives of Western nations last week as chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

"We have excellent candidates, and if the Security Council proposes anyone less qualified than them we will assume that considerations other than competence, fairness and equity have played a role," Mr. Gambari said. "In practice, we cannot think of anyone better than our candidates and we would oppose any non-African candidate for the job."

Mr. Gambari pointed out that foreign ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement endorsed the six official African candidates nominated for the post by the African organization last year at their meeting in Accra, Ghana, in September.

"We are holding them to that pledge," he said.

Under the UN Charter, the secretary-general is appointed by the General Assembly "on the recommendation of the Security Council," which has set an Oct. 31 deadline for selecting a nominee. In practice, no one can be nominated without the support of the five permanent Security Council members: Britain, France, China, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The position of secretary-general becomes vacant at the end of December with the retirement of the incumbent, Javier Pérez de Cuellar of Peru, who after two terms says he does not want to stay on.

The Organization of African Unity has put forward six official African candidates. They include Egypt's deputy prime minister, Boutros Boutros Ghali, though at 69 he is considered by some to be too old.

Also nominated are Zimbabwe's finance minister, Bernard Chidzero; Kenneth Dzodzi of Ghana, a senior UN official in Geneva; James Jonah of Sierra Leone, another senior UN official; Oluksang Obasanjo, a former Nigerian leader; and Ngema François Owono of Gabon.

In addition, Burundi has nominated its former UN representative, Maurice Tenzin, and an undisclosed member of the 15-nation Security Council has put forward the name of Michel Doo Kingue, a Cameroonian official at the UN.

Former Foreign Minister Olara A. Otunnu of Uganda, who heads the International Peace Academy in New York, is frequently mentioned as another possible African candidate although his government has declined to nominate him.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### U.K.'s Law Lords Outlaw Marital Rape

Five law lords — members of the British House of Lords who have judicial responsibility as the kingdom's highest court of appeal — ruled Wednesday that a husband can be guilty of raping his wife, upholding a lower-court ruling that the notion that a man could not rape his wife was "an anachronistic and offensive fiction."

Women's rights campaigners immediately hailed the judgment as "the end of 250 years of sexual slavery."

The lords dismissed a last ap-

peal by a man seeking to overturn a three-year prison term for having tried to rape his estranged wife.

Lord Keith stressed the unacceptability of a 1736 ruling by the House of Lords that in marrying a woman gave her body and irrevocable consent to sex with her husband under all circumstances. "Marriage in modern times is regarded as a partnership of equals and no longer one in which the wife must be the subservient chattel of the husband," he said.

The judgment establishes the principle for England and Wales. Marital rape has been a criminal offense in Scotland since 1982.

Lord Goff said the judgment was "a landmark decision."

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this week passed laws to improve the conditions under which pigs and calves are reared. Some EC countries said the measures did not go far enough while others said they were unnecessary.

EC officials said the laws for the first time specify minimum sizes for the crates in which calves are reared. They also set the date of 2004 for abolishing sow tethers, and specify the minimum size for pig stalls. The European Commission had originally asked to ban calf crates, used to produce a tender, white veal.

Britain voted against the measures, which the British agriculture minister, John Gummer, called "only slightly less barbaric" than those they replaced.

Mr. Gummer said the legislation meant that many EC calves outside Britain would still be spending their five or six months of life in crates without room to lie down or turn around.

Germany and the Netherlands said they agreed with Britain but felt that even slight improvements in standards were better than nothing. France questioned the need for new measures and abstained.

The EC agriculture ministers agreed to exclude Britain from new rules allowing the shipment of live animals by letting it maintain a ban on the export of live horses for meat. Mr. Gummer said the EC had recognized that horses were a special case because of the stress they suffered in transport.

German-speaking Italians say that the Bronze Age hunter discovered in the Alps last month is a South Tyrolean. They are defying Rome's claims to the frozen body. "The mummified body recovered

from the Simlamm glacier is and will remain the property of the autonomous province of Bolzano," Luis Durrwaldner, head of the provincial government, said in a letter to Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy on Tuesday.

Austria ceded the South Tyrol region, which includes Bolzano, to Italy after World War I. The 4,000-year-old body is currently at Austria's Innsbruck University, but Austrian experts have conceded that it was discovered on the Italian side of the border. The hunter has already been immortalized in Bolzano on a local T-shirt showing his skull under the German-dialect slogan "I'm a Tyrolean."

Switzerland, whose women won the federal vote only 20 years ago, sent a record number of 35 women lawmakers to the 200-seat National Council, or lower house of parliament, in national elections last

weekend. With a share of 17.5 percent, up from 14.5 percent in 1987, women are still underrepresented. They make up 51 percent of the electorate. But they have a stronger parliamentary voice than in most other European countries, according to the Geneva-based Interparliamentary Union. Representation is higher only in the Scandinavian countries, topped by Finland, with 38.5 percent, and Germany, with 20.4 percent.

Residents of the Dutch town of Hoofddorp are being issued with new garbage cans implanted with a microchip to encourage them to throw away less trash. The new cans, which measure the amount of refuse that is being collected, will allow the city council to refund money to those throwing away the least, a city spokeswoman said.

Syske Looijen

## INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

### United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

#### CHIEF—INFORMATION SYSTEMS SECTION (ISS)

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with offices throughout the world, seeks qualified candidates for the above position in its Headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The principal function of this post, which reports to the Controller, is the planning, development, implementation, support and maintenance of information systems, to meet the information and communications needs of UNHCR, using micro and mainframe configurations, and systems software.

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Qualifications: Advanced university degree in Computer Science, Mathematics, Economics or similar relevant subject. Thorough current knowledge of information systems concepts and management practices, with at least ten years experience of managing an organization's multi-disciplinary IS team. Five years of extensive experience in an international context, preferably in the UN system. Fluency in English and French.

UNHCR, as part of the United Nations common system, offers competitive international salaries, benefits and allowances.

Applications with full curriculum vitae, including salary history, birth date and nationality, should be sent, quoting reference VN/91/013, to: Chief, RCDS, UNHCR, Case Postale 2500, 1211 Geneva 2 Depot, Switzerland. Fax No: 41-22-739-8344. Applications for this position must be received by 11 November, 1991. UNHCR encourages qualified women to apply.

Because of the number of applications received, acknowledgement will only be sent to short-listed candidates under serious consideration.

## DIRECTOR

### Leonardo Center for Art and Information Technology in the MediaPark, Cologne.

Cologne is a major media and art center located in the heart of Europe. In the heart of Cologne the MediaPark will represent a new central city quarter primarily designed for media oriented companies. Telecommunications, research and development, education/training as well as art and cultural institutions will be located in the MediaPark.

Leonardo has been conceived as an independent international interdisciplinary institute within the MediaPark. As an institution, Leonardo will house a spectrum of groups and individuals all of whom use new technologies within the fields of art, science and the audiovisual media. The institute has been founded to create an interdisciplinary hub for "high-end" activities ranging from research and development to art/music and incubator companies. It will provide a center for synergistic activities between these groups and within the MediaPark itself as well as within the international network of art and technology centers.

Leonardo will be operated as a limited company (GmbH). The Leonardo center will have a prominent position in a building designed to specification within the MediaPark complex in which studios, office space and atelier apartments will be provided.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR:

- Conception and development of the Leonardo center;
- Establishment and organization of institute activities/personnel;
- Management and coordination of activities/financing;
- Acquisition and selection of Leonardo projects;
- Acquisition of sponsorship funds and sponsors;
- Promotion.

A non-profit Leonardo entity to be headed as well by the executive of the Leonardo center will provide funding of individual and project grant.

The Executive Director must have extensive experience with all relevant state of the art technologies as well as project and institute management. Wide-ranging contacts to individuals, institutions and companies in the international art and technology fields are mandatory. The applicant should speak German. The position can be taken up at the beginning 1992.

Applications with CV will be accepted until 15th of November 1991 by:

MediaMark Köln Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH  
Management

Mühlenbach 20-24, D-5000 Köln 1

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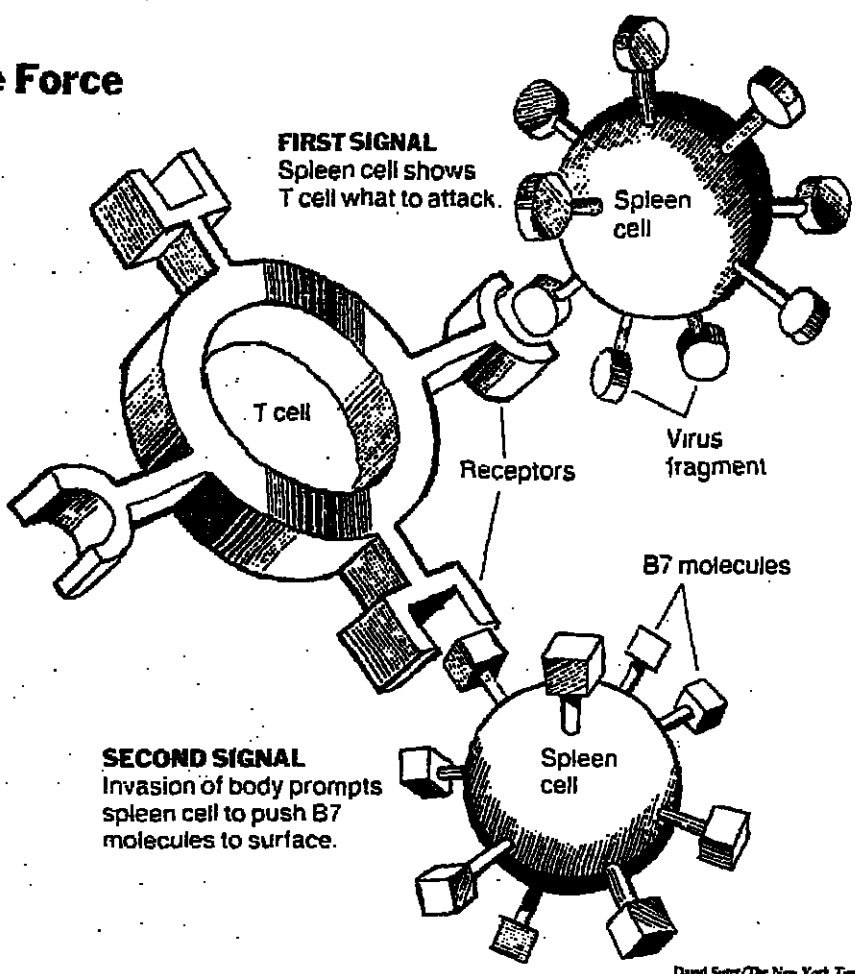


## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## Controlling a Strike Force

T cells, immune cells that attack foreign material in the body, require two signals to turn on. The first is a display of virus fragments on the surface of a spleen cell. This allows T cells to recognize an invader. The second signal tells the T cells that they should attack the invader. To send this signal, B7 molecules are pushed to the surface of a spleen cell.

When the second signal is not received, T cells go into a state called anergy. Scientists suspect that by learning how to induce this passive state in immune cells, they will be able to control autoimmune diseases and allergies and prevent rejections of transplanted organs.



## Immunology's 'Holy Grail'

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Immunologists have accidentally uncovered a new and unexpected signaling system that the immune system uses to deliberately shut off certain disease-fighting cells.

The discovery fills in a major gap in understanding the immune system and may lead to advances like a treatment for hay fever.

The finding is that white blood cells need two separate signals before they will start an attack on invading viruses or bacteria. If the cells receive only one of the signals, they will take active steps to stand on the sidelines. This immunized state, which immunologists call anergy, probably evolved as a fail-safe mechanism to help prevent white blood cells from mistakenly attacking the body's own tissues.

The concept of a second signal being required for attack brings a glint to researchers' eyes.

It means, they say, that they may no longer have to bludgeon the immune system senseless to make it do what they want. Instead, they could avert an attack simply by tricking cells into entering the anergic state.

For example, to prevent a patient from rejecting a kidney transplant, doctors now give drugs that knock out the immune system, making the person vulnerable to disease.

But the immune system could be left otherwise intact if just those cells primed for attack on the transplanted organ were induced to enter the passive state.

By deliberately throwing cells into anergy, researchers also hope to control allergies and certain autoimmune diseases like rheumatoid arthritis, in which white blood cells attack the body's connective tissue in the joints.

Anergy may also explain a puzzling fact, long known to vaccine makers, that injection of protein from the disease organism is often not enough by itself to touch off the body's immune defenses; a material known as adjuvant must be injected as well. The role of adjuvant, it now appears, is to elicit the second signal.

"I think it's going to be fantastically important," said Dr. Charles Janeway, an immunologist at the Yale University School of Medicine. "It's the holy grail of immunology in my opinion."

Dr. Ronald Schwartz, an immunologist at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, agreed. He said current treatments for preventing organ rejection "punch a big hole in the immune system."

He said a precise excision of the immune defenses that protect specific targets "has been the goal of immunology since its inception."

So far, researchers have pieced together an outline of how the second signal works in animals and how it can be manipulated. "You can induce anergy in animals very nicely," said Dr. Malcolm Gelfand of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "You can make an animal unresponsive to any antigen you choose."

Dr. Gelfand's company, Immologic, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is now starting studies with people, hoping to use anergy to relieve their allergies.

Anergy, researchers suspect, may be a vital part of the immune system's delicate state of balance that allows it to fight against foreign invaders yet leave the body's own cells alone.

Anergy has been most clearly demonstrated in studies of T cells, white blood cells that develop in the thymus gland and emerge ready to attack foreign substances like bacteria, viruses and transplanted organs.

By an elaborate process of genetic rearrangement, maturing T cells are programmed so that each recognizes a different fragment of protein as its target. Collectively, the T-cell army can recognize billions of different targets.

But before mature T cells are allowed to leave the thymus gland, any whose targets happen to be the proteins of the body's own tissues must be systematically eliminated.

The T cells that are permitted to escape from the thymus roam the body, each looking for its specific target. But the cells do not respond to the target fragment on their own. The fragment must be displayed to them on the surface of certain other types of white blood cells.

These include spleen cells and macrophages, cells that engulf invading viruses, bacteria or foreign cells and chop them into pieces.

They then push the fragments of the invader's proteins out onto their cell surface and present them for display to the patrolling T cells.

Sooner or later, an inspecting T cell will arrive and recognize the displayed fragment. The act of recognition galvanizes the T cell into action.

It secretes hormones, divides and multiplies, making millions of copies of itself that will hunt down cells displaying the same fragment and kill them.

Until the late 1980s, researchers believed that the discovery of its target protein fragment was all a T cell needed for it to swing into action.

But then, Dr. Schwartz and one of his postdoctoral students, Dr. Marc Jenkins, accidentally discovered that a second signal was needed and that without it, the triggered T cells would be thrust into anergy.

In their experiment, Drs. Schwartz and Jenkins chemically attached fragments of proteins to the surface of spleen cells, and mixed them with T cells that they knew were genetically programmed to respond to those particular fragments.

They assumed the T cells would recognize the fragments and start to multiply in the usual way.

To their surprise, the T cells did not multiply. They began to grow bigger, Dr. Schwartz said, but then stopped. The cells just lay in a laboratory dish for weeks, doing nothing in particular.

And no matter what biochemical trick the investigators tried, the cells would not respond to that particular antigen again. "Instead of turning the T cells on, we had turned them off," Dr. Schwartz said.

Shortly afterward, another of Dr. Schwartz's postdoctoral students, Dr. Helen Quill, did a different sort of experiment, with the same result.

The studies pointed to an unexpected conclusion: to be fully activated, T cells needed something else besides a virus or bacterial protein fragment displayed on the surface of another cell.

Without that second signal, the T cells will refuse to respond to the protein fragment they were shown.

Immunologists were taken aback. They were particularly surprised because they had already done similar experiments with hybridomas, a laboratory-created cell that is partly cancerous, and had seen nothing of the sort.

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## Saint Laurent: Closing Bouquet

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — Bouquets of flower prints tossed out by Yves Saint Laurent closed the European fashion season. His collection was fresh and pretty — but about nothing very much. The buyers gave the designer a standing ovation.

"I am in good form," he said after the show. "I feel happy and that's why I wanted to do a collection that was happy and young."

The show endorsed the general mood of a mark-time fashion season. The trend is toward feminine clothes in light fabrics, with a new focus on the dress and a feeling for sweet, clear

## PARIS FASHION

colors. In the womanly mode, bosoms and heels are up, with shoes lifted on platform soles.

"It has been a good season for us in Europe with plenty to choose from in each collection — but designers have not been breaking new ground," said Burton Tansky, chairman designate of Bergdorf Goodman. The store and its outgoing chairman Ira Neimark received an accolade Tuesday when Neimark, one of American fashion's great merchants, was honored with the Medal of the City of Paris.

"It's not just for me but for Bergdorf Goodman and for what we have done to advance French fashion in America," said Neimark, who retires in January.

Yves Saint Laurent's show was an English country idyll, where the flowers are pretty, the ladies graceful in their summer dresses and flower-covered straw hats, and where fashion's path forward is just a yellow brick road. Over-the-shoulder rainbows made light of the tailoring, which was softened with narrower shoulders and often swinging. They came over shortish skirts that were very gently flared, or with pants, often cropped mid-calf or just over the knee — neither an easy proposition.

**T**HE orchard colors carried the outfits: a ripe-peach coat over a nectarine top, with apricot pants. The stand-out group was in shantung, when a loose tunic slipped over a short skirt, or a melon trapeze floated gently across the body. Saint Laurent's tailoring remains his strongest suit — even when it is just a familiar pantsuit with a flip of white at the collar or a deep-bra top underneath. There was breezy naval tailoring as well as jaunty toytown soldier caps, and the young models marched out with a swing on their high-heeled shoes.

The show was dominated by flower prints which came in seed-pocket sprinkles on easy little dresses, ruffled at the neck, or on feminine, flaring shorts worn with a lacy top. The mix of lingerie lace and floral prints was as sweet as sugar candy and underlined a message that has been pounding through fashion that what the French call the *femme-femme* — the prissy feminine woman — is back. Saint Laurent's sure taste and skilful cutting made the dresses fluffed over petticoats or a trio of ruffled pouffed dresses in candy stripes look adorable rather than ridiculous.

But the days are also gone when Saint Laurent's collection would put an entire fashion season into perspective. He was deft with transparency, using chiffon ponchos and a cobweb-light coat to veil the outfits underneath. But even at this house, there was a bit of half-hearted



Yves Saint Laurent and his show-closing country garden bride.

tinkering with hemlines. This was done by making skirts asymmetrical — very awkward when a pair of dithering dresses came out with dark tops and dip-and-dive white skirts.

The house of Saint Laurent is already preparing for the launch under his own label of Pierre Bergé's protégé Robert Merloz, who graduated from the Chambre Syndicale fashion school and currently designs the YSL fur line, which he will continue to create. The new Merloz line will be first shown in Paris in October 1992, Bergé said Wednesday.

Oscar de la Renta, in his second Paris showing, started well with a group of fresh white linen shirts over slim skirts and pants. It lit up with glided mules and belts. It had that fresh, American feel that cleanses the palate after an overdose of pattern and froufrou.

But the music should have sent out a warning signal. Parakeets squawking on the soundtrack were a forerunner of the parrot earrings, the tiered rumba dresses and the bright bandannas that were de la Renta's homage to his roots in the Dominican Republic. In one hilarious passage, he sent out what can best be described as the General Noriega look — white suits with medals embroidered on the breast. (The designer called it his "dictator suit.") By the end of the show, old Pineapple Face had inspired embroidered pineapples on suit pockets and a pineapple

tuft sticking out of a turban. All this might be fine to beef up a commercial Seventh Avenue show, but it just does not work in Paris.

Yet there were plenty of clothes here for de la Renta's Uptown world. His plaid suit theme for fall has been translated into madras checks for next summer. They came up in sunshine colors, even when they were madras raincoats. Among the American-clean looks which are internationally chic were cashmere dresses and sweater sets in hot colors like pimento, yellow and pink. And in a Deep South plantation way, madras patchwork ball gowns had a grand charm.

The fashion crowd now takes a week's breather before the New York shows. The European season has been dominated by the hemline debate, which is really a nuisance. All fashion pros know that dressing today is about options, and that most women already have a variety of skirt and pants shapes in their wardrobes. These are worn in town and country, for work or dating, according to mood, time and place. Violent revolutions are, anyway, out of fashion. The only point of dropping hemlines dramatically to the calf is to adjust the fashionable eye to a new proportion — in which the very short and tight is overtaken by slightly longer and wider skirts. The case will rest just above the knee — which is where most of the world's women are already stopping their skirts.

## Good Odds on a Terrifying Illness

By Jane E. Brody  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — When Jo-Ann Friedman awoke one January morning, her knees felt wobbly, as if she might be getting the flu. Not one to give in to illness, the 37-year-old corporate executive went to work.

But by 10 A.M. she was walking like a drunk and squinting because the lights seemed too bright. By 11 her fingers and tongue were tingling, and by 5 she was so off balance she needed to be helped downstairs and into a taxi.

The neurologist she consulted that afternoon sent her directly to the hospital. The diagnosis: Guillain-Barre syndrome.

This terrifying neurological disorder is a common sudden cause of serious and potentially fatal nerve damage. Even with prompt diagnosis and care, symptoms nearly always go from bad to worse. But despite the lack of a definitive treatment, more than four out of five victims eventually recover fully or nearly so.

While Guillain-Barre syndrome

most often strikes people over 60, it does not spare the young and vigorous. Rowdy Gaines, a 32-year-old swimmer who won three gold medals in the 1984 Olympics, got it last August while training for 1992.

Joseph Heller, the author of "Catch-22," afflicted at the same time as Ms. Friedman, immortalized his struggle against paralysis in his novel "No Laughing Matter."

Once in the hospital, Ms. Friedman's condition continued to deteriorate. Soon she couldn't hold her head up or swallow properly and could barely control her arms and legs. Her eyes became fixed open. Staring straight ahead, she was unable to blink or focus.

Nurses and physicians repeatedly checked her blood pressure, heart rate and respiration to be sure they were not affected by the paralysis, causing irregularities that could quickly be fatal.

Then, as mysteriously as it had begun, Ms. Friedman's illness stabilized, and her worst symptoms began to abate. She went home weak and wobbly, unable to read or walk unaided. But after five months of daily physical therapy, she was able to function pretty well on her own.

She took up swimming and within a year of leaving the hospital she was strong enough to try to ski for the first time. But, she recalls, it was several years before she got her full strength back.

Guillain-Barre syndrome, known since the early 1800s, involves a sudden attack on the nerves that control movement, both voluntary, like walking, and involuntary, like breathing. Myelin, the fatty protective sheath around the nerves, is patchily destroyed, disrupting messages from the nerves to the muscles, which become weak and non-functional.

Most experts believe the syndrome represents an autoimmune attack in which antibodies in the blood mistakenly attach themselves to normal tissue and destroy it.

**H**OWEVER, the usual treatments for autoimmune disorders — steroids and anti-inflammatory medications — do not help and may even make things worse.

About two-thirds of cases are preceded by an infectious illness, usually a respiratory illness or gastroenteritis. A significant minority

of cases follow infection by two herpes viruses, cytomegalovirus or Epstein-Barr virus, the cause of infectious mononucleosis.

While there is no specific therapy for Guillain-Barre syndrome, physicians have shown that certain treatments, administered early, can temper the progression of symptoms, shorten hospitalization and speed the start of recovery.

One is plasmapheresis, filtering the blood to remove plasma, which is replaced with an albumin solution or artificial substitute; it is believed to remove many of the antibodies that attack nerves.

A newer remedy still being tested involves the intravenous injection of gamma globulin, which is thought to block the receptors where the antibodies attach to do their damage. Preliminary studies indicate that intravenous gamma globulin is as effective as plasmapheresis and is safer and much easier to administer.

It takes injured nerves a long time to repair themselves. While most patients recover most of their lost functions within a year, complete recovery may take three to five years.

extreme pressure converts carbon into diamond, its most compact form.

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In the analysis, reported in the British journal Nature, a microprobe was used to determine the isotopes of lead and sulfur in diamonds from various mines.

now, it was assumed no mammals had such capabilities. By placing microelectrodes on the surface of the mice's eyeballs, the university team measured the tiny voltages that are generated when light beams of various wavelengths hang into rods or cones in the retina.

## Some Diamonds May Derive From Living Organisms

**N**EW YORK (NYT) — It has been known for many years that diamonds of substantial size come from deep within the earth, where

## IN BRIEF

## Rodents Are Found to Have Ultraviolet Light Sensitivity

**WASHINGTON (WP)** — The ordinary household mouse may have superhuman sight. Researchers at the University of California at Santa Barbara reported in the journal Nature that *Mus musculus* (the house mouse) — and perhaps rats, gophers and gerbils as well — can see ultraviolet light, invisible to humans.

It has long been known that certain amphibians, birds and fish can see in that range, thanks to special cone receptors on the retina that are sensitive to the short-wavelength rays. But until



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Fuel the Trade Engine

When the U.S. trade deficit blipped upward last summer, that was another sign of trouble for the economy. The Commerce Department's figures for August provide an important part of the explanation for the very slow and uncertain recovery from the recession. The trade deficit is a drag on the economy. The Bush administration has been counting on a strong export performance, along with rising investment, to pull the economy upward. But neither of those two engines is pulling strongly. Exports are a little higher than a year ago, but the growth was early in the year.

Over the past year there has been a shift in the pattern of America's foreign sales. Nearly all of the growth has been in the developing countries. Two-thirds of U.S. exports go to other advanced industrial countries, but this year's shipments to them, compared with last year's, are hardly better than flat. Canada, most of Western Europe and even Japan are suffering from the recessions and near-recessions. But Taiwan, Singapore and Korea are as buoyant as ever. The OPEC countries are buying more U.S. goods.

The immediate cause of the falloff in ex-

ports is the low growth among those customers with the most money to buy them. But this year's numbers will increase the concerns over U.S. competitiveness in general. Much more than in the past, America's prosperity depends on its ability to hold and expand foreign markets. To do that will take constant improvements in technology and in the quality of production. Not all U.S. industries are running well in that race.

Foreign competition turns most quickly into a political issue when foreign goods come into the United States and domestic producers start shouting for protection. The other half of the game, in foreign markets, is less visible — but that is where the crucial advantages will be won or lost by the most competitive of America's companies. Solid and permanent gains there won't be won by manipulating the exchange rate of the dollar or subsidizing sales. They have to be won the hard way, by enormous outlays on research and development, by devotion to manufacturing quality and by a constantly higher level of skills in the U.S. labor force. Progress there is moving perilously slowly.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Wake the Senate Six

Nearly nine months ago the Senate Ethics Committee, toothless watchdog of legislative standards, slapped the wrists of four of the Keating Five. Those are the senators who did outrageous favors for Charles Keating, the generous political giver and savings and loan impresario. Yet the Ethics Committee managed to find only one of them worthy of censure by the full Senate: Alan Cranston of California, who stood out even in this unusually greedy group.

For most of those long months, the committee has been unwilling or unable to take the obvious next step of moving the case to the Senate floor for censure or reprimand. That has made the committee a laughing-stock even in Washington, awash in scandals over private piggy banks and other congressional perks. Finally, the committee is holding a series of special meetings to try to break the impasse.

There was even a moment of comic relief in the Clarence Thomas confirmation hearings when one senator suggested that the investigation of a leak be entrusted to the Ethics Committee. This body does not know what to do with an open-and-shut case, much less one that requires digging.

Mr. Cranston dunned Mr. Keating, then a powerful contributor but now under prosecution in S&L fraud cases, for a million dollars in gifts to his campaigns and causes. His defense of everyone-does-it ignores the scale and brazenness of his dealings. He contends he is being singled out; for the

committee to accept that argument would turn its inexcusable leniency toward the other four into a basis for a pardon.

The four other senators exhibited a range of culpability. Donald Riegle of Michigan, who received \$78,250, set in motion two extraordinary meetings of the senators with federal regulators in April 1987. Dennis DeConcini of Arizona, who received \$85,000, purported to speak for all five senators as he negotiated with regulators on Mr. Keating's behalf. Also lending their presence to this intimidating gang were John McCain of Arizona, who received \$110,000 and vacationed with Mr. Keating in the Bahamas four times, and John Glenn of Ohio, who received \$242,000 and later introduced Mr. Keating to the speaker of the House.

The committee has all but forfeited its right to sit in judgment of any member, but it owes the public a report accounting for the judgments it does render, an accounting for its own nonfeasance and some explanation of the charges on which it both exonerated and faulted Senator Alfonse D'Amato, a Republican of New York, last summer.

The Senate Six should sign their names to these accountings. They are Howell Heflin, Terry Sanford, David Pryor, Warren Rudman, Trent Lott and Jesse Helms. Then they could resign, leaving the Senate either to recruit committee members willing to display some backbone on behalf of ethics, or drop the pretense of self-regulation.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Repairing Civil Rights

President George Bush professes to want a civil rights bill, but for two years his administration has blocked its enactment at every turn. Moderate Republicans, led by Senator John Danforth, who rightly want to get the issue behind them have finally bolted and offered the framework of what could be a veto-proof compromise. The Democrats and civil rights groups for which they speak should take the proffered hand.

The compromise bill would make most of the needed repairs in the law. The alternative for both sides is to have the contents of the law become an issue in the next election. The likeliest winners in that case are not going to be discrimination victims. The likely winners will be the sound-bite and bumper-sticker artists who enter the contest with the fewest principles — the demagogues.

This is a bill whose business was and ought to be confined to restoration. In 1989 a new majority on the Supreme Court handed down a series of largely technical decisions whose combined effect was to weaken equal employment law as then understood. The bill aims to reverse them and restore the prior law or understanding. Even the administration now agrees that such a reversal is necessary.

The main obstacle to agreement has been the same throughout: What must a company prove if its personnel practices, even if not discriminatory in intent, have the effect of screening out disproportionate numbers of women, blacks or other minorities protected by the law? The new majority on the most important of the 1989 decisions reversed a unanimous 18-year-old court decision and eased the burden on such companies. The bill seeks to restore it by saying

that personnel practices with so-called "disparate impacts" on protected groups must be founded in business necessity; the argument is over how to define that.

The administration accuses the civil rights groups and Democrats of defining it so tightly that businesses would have no alternative but to adopt tacit quotas to avoid being sued. The rights groups and Democrats say not so, that the administration is trying instead to loosen the old definition, which was causing none of the problems complained of before the Supreme Court intervened.

In fact the differences between the two sides are mostly figments of opposing lawyers' imaginations and could easily be compromised. The Senate should reach such a compromise and let the administration go under if it won't get out of the way.

A second issue has to do with capping damages and otherwise limiting what the courts can do to make whole victims of other than racial discrimination. Women's groups have taken the lead in resisting such limits, which they say are particularly unfair in sexual harassment cases to which the traditional remedies of lost promotions and pay do not apply. Their determination to resist was redoubled in the Clarence Thomas hearings, in which they say a charge of harassment was brushed aside. We favor limits on the merits; more important, a failure to include them may cost some of the 67 votes required to override a veto.

The civil rights bill is one whose passage has been delayed too long. Further delay can only hurt the cause the bill is meant to help. The president is wrong on this. The Senate can easily settle the issue, and so it should.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### NATO Remains the Answer

NATO needs to drive home the point that it remains the only credible military grouping in Europe. If a German-French corps is formed, its role will be outside the NATO function of dealing with what's left of the Soviet threat. Constitutional restraints on the use of the German military outside the NATO theater could be avoided, thus allowing German participation in a European force dealing, for example, with upheaval in the Balkans or dangers to the Middle East oil supply. Yet for the foreseeable future, only NATO will command sufficient troops and equipment to confront a full-scale crisis.

— The Baltimore Sun.

### Make All Korea Nuclear-Free

The last point of direct military confrontation between the United States and Communist forces is Korea. North Korea is known to be working hard in the nuclear area. How far it has progressed isn't clear. South Korea will not be put at risk when all U.S. nuclear weapons are removed from its soil. But South Korea — and Japan — could face an escalated danger if North Korea acquires a nuclear arsenal. The goal of a nuclear-free Korean peninsula is a worthy one. What must be insisted on is a Korea that is verifiably free of nuclear weapons on both sides of the tense demilitarized zone.

— Los Angeles Times.

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7788. Telex: RS56028  
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## OPINION

# A Bipartisan Message for Hollywood-on-the-Potomac

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Hey, senators and representatives, you want to know what Americans think of you? Not very much, if you read the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll. What that poll suggests is that the people, their incalculable lack of information and passivity notwithstanding, are going to throw a lot of you — Republicans and Democrats alike — back into the free-market economy where you will find slightly unfamiliar standards for kiting checks, paying restaurant bills and sexual harassment.

You, too, President Bush, may find the survey unsettling. It could be that voters might like to anoint you as secretary of state and choose someone else to be president.

Americans are beginning to feel that their lives are going down the tubes — despite the United States still being the richest nation in the world, a global democratic role model and having won the Cold War and the war against Iraq. While elections are an unpredictable way away, voters might be looking for someone to blame, even though they know you've been busy.

For you, the good news from the poll is that 44 percent of the people think all candidates for public office are corrupt (34 per-

cent say honest), and 57 percent believe most candidates are interested in prestige and power, not in helping the country. So, you elected officials can hope that voters will think your opponent will be as bad as you and stick with the devil they know.

On the other hand, voters may conclude that you legislators are so bad that almost no one could be worse. Of those polled, 29 percent approved the way Congress is handling its job and 57 percent disapproved. Only twice in the last 15 years has Congress been given a less flattering report card.

In my own informal poll taken this month in Peoria, Illinois, Manchester and Concord, New Hampshire, and New York City, the results were 99 disapprove and 1 approve. The one approval was a guy lurking in the subway waiting to mug someone who said, "I greatly admire and respect Senator Alan Simpson from the great state of Wyoming."

And when the people in the Times/CBS poll speak of their deep disaffection with Congress, they mean all of you. Sixty-eight percent favored limiting the number of years you can serve in office.

One footnote: Before confirmation hearings on Judge Clarence Thomas began, those polled were asked, "Whom do you trust more to make the right decisions about who should sit on the U.S. Supreme Court — the president or the U.S. Senate?" Fifty-five percent said the Senate and 31 percent said the president. After the bumbled hearings, 55 percent still preferred Mr. Bush. So, Mr. President, it seems that some additional Americans came to suspect your motives more than those of Congress.

Those polled still approve of the way you're doing your job, Mr. President, by a remarkable 67 percent to 24 percent. But you've got to analyze what that means. It parallels almost exactly your 69 percent to 22 percent approval rating on foreign affairs.

In every other category, you get low marks. On your handling of the economy, 33 percent approved and 57 percent disapproved. That's less than half your favorable ratio on foreign affairs.

And the poll respondents make abundantly clear that the economic situation matters far more to them than foreign policy. Asked

to cite the most important problem facing the country, 23 percent said the economy, 16 percent unemployment and 5 percent the deficit. Only 1 percent said foreign policy.

What pervades the poll results is a frightening pessimism about the future. Asked in 1986 if things were better or worse than five years ago, 44 percent felt better and 31 percent worse. Questioned again this month, only 19 percent said better, a drop of 25 points, and 44 percent reckoned their lot had gotten worse, a jump of 13 points.

You, Mr. President, and all you members of Congress might just be facing a popular revolt in November 1992. It's easy to fool most of the people, distracted and bewildered as they are, most of the time. But after five or 10 years, enough people actually get the joke. In their unhappiness they just might resort to the ultimate in term limitation, namely the political philosopher Jeremy Bentham's principle of "disobedience." Which in the current vernacular translates as "throw the bums out."

Maybe the latest Times/CBS Poll shows that in Hollywood-on-the-Potomac, you residents are building your own bonfire of political vanities.

The New York Times.

## It's That Time Again, Tax Cut Plans and All

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Robert Reich of Harvard University, an outspoken Democratic liberal, was appalled when he picked up the newspapers Monday morning at the Boston airport and read that Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas had proposed a \$72.5 billion tax cut over the next five years for middle-income taxpayers.

Senator Bentsen, the influential Democratic chairman of the finance committee, and a determined foe of President George Bush's renewed proposal for a capital-gains tax cut, has long believed that the Democrats must supply an alternative that will benefit middle America — and one that has a chance of passing.

Mr. Bentsen says that "the middle-income group has taken the biggest hit" and that the middle-income taxpayer, on average, earns \$1,600 less than he did 10 years ago.

By the time Mr. Reich arrived in Washington, he could barely contain his disgust. Addressing the Economic Policy Institute, he complained that financing a tax cut, as Mr. Bentsen proposes to do, by an additional 5 percent cut in defense spending is the wrong way to go. The "peace dividend," Mr. Reich argues, should instead be used to pay for long-ignored public investments in schools, highways, health insurance and so on.

Later, before the Women's National Democratic Club, Mr. Reich made clear he has no philosophical objection to a tax break for the middle class, but would find the money by making the tax system "more pro-

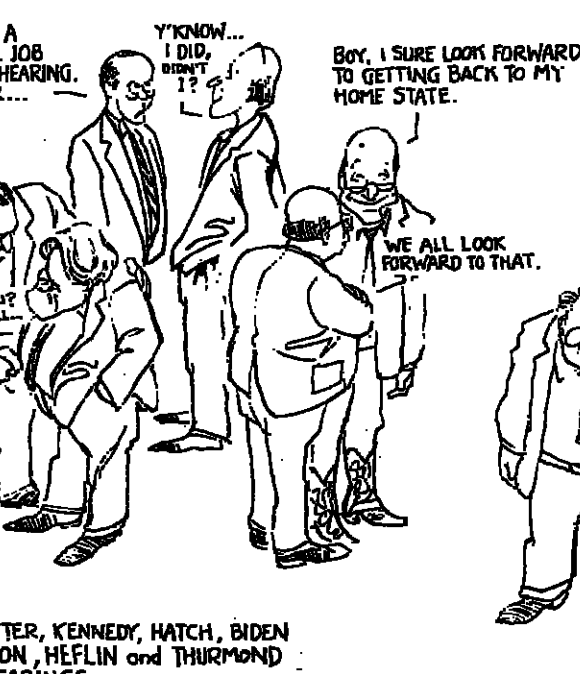
gressive." That's code for higher taxes on upper-income groups.

From a different Democratic perspective, Henry Aaron, the Brookings Institution's director of research, also rated the Bentsen proposal as new evidence of muddled Democratic thinking. "It's unfortunate policy," he said. In using whatever "peace dividend" there is, Mr. Aaron would give priority to reducing the deficit.

The Bentsen package has two main elements: a \$300 tax credit for each child 18 and under, costing \$60 billion; and revived and expanded Individual Retirement Accounts, costing \$12.5 billion over the five-year period. The new IRA system would allow withdrawals free of penalty to pay for a first home, college tuition and certain medical expenses.

Mr. Bentsen dismissed Mr. Reich's demand for higher taxes at the upper end of the scale as impractical. "You have to look at realities, and I want a tax cut that can be put into law," he snapped. He suggested Mr. Reich take a look at a recent House Democratic proposal for highway improvement, financed with a modest hike in gas taxes. It sank like a stone.

Everyone seems to agree that the middle-income group could use a tax break — and from the Democrats' perspective, it not only makes good political sense, but as some see it, is a must for the party's survival. Diagnosing the Democrats' inability to capture the presidency since Jimmy Carter, political experts say a major reason is that the party has ignored



SENATORS SPECTER, KENNEDY, HATCH, BIDEN LEAHY, SIMPSON, HEFLIN and THURMOND RE-CAF THE HEARINGS.

the middle-class. For example, middle-income voters found that the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which was supposed to close tax loopholes while lowering tax rates, gave them few advantages. Among other things, it limited the availability of Individual Retirement Accounts.

Mr. Bentsen's proposed restoration of even more generous IRAs, Mr. Aaron says, would benefit the wealthy more than any other group, because it would allow them to shift existing savings into a more favorable tax status. But it could well be a vote-getter among middle-income Americans, too — and is sure to show up in Republican tax-cut packages.

So with the Bentsen initiative, the fat is in the fire. An election-year tax cut appears to be probable. But will

there be economic as well as political benefits? A reasonable economic policy program for 1992 would have three objectives: expanded public sector investments (Mr. Reich); deficit reduction (Mr. Aaron); and tax relief (Mr. Bentsen).

We should be able to achieve all three. The key is a determination, first, of how big the "peace dividend" really is. Can we ignore Mr. Bentsen's observation that even after his proposed 5 percent "slice" of defense spending for tax relief, the defense budget would still be \$1.4 trillion over the next five years, or 94 percent of what it was over the last five years, despite the sea change in superpower relationships?

Those who resist a tax cut for boosted civilian spending argue that

even if defense programs are trimmed, actual budget reductions yielding a substantial "peace dividend" won't show up for a number of years. That's all the more reason for beginning an aggressive process now to scrap last year's budget deficit deal that limits defense cuts.

For the cold warriors, as Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger once said in an unguarded moment, life was simpler when the Soviets were playing an "evil empire" role. But today, the United States needs a big shove to get out of a debilitating recession, and to start spending some money that will make it a competitive nation once again. The place to get it out of a still-bloated military establishment.

The Washington Post.

## Don't Risk Sidelineing NATO Before a European Defense Is Built

By Frederick Bonnett

BRUSSELS — Stumbling along the rocky road to European unity, Europeans are finding the short cut via a European security identity a major obstacle. The problem is the need to accommodate aspirations for a European defense system with the reality of an existing security guarantee, which today rests solely with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Decisions on two conflicting concepts will have to be made at the coming NATO and European Community summit meetings.

But unless this reality is faced, Europe may lose the one before the other is ready to take its place. One group, led by France, together with Belgium and Spain, wants to establish a European security structure separate from NATO, for which it sees a rapid decline. Other European nations — chiefly Britain, with the support of the Netherlands and Italy — believe that European security can only be guaranteed if it remains firmly anchored in the NATO alliance. Meanwhile, Germany believes in the

need for NATO, but is driving for rapid political union and partly supports France to help achieve it.

The recent British-Italian declaration ties a European defense identity into the alliance and proposes making the Western European Union both the defense component of European union and the European pillar of NATO with a European rapid reaction force. The French-German proposal calls for the development of an organic WEU-EC link, albeit also associating it with NATO, and wants to establish a European army corps as the nucleus of a future European Armed Force.

The French plan is to make this corps an extension of the existing French-German brigade, to be based in Strasbourg. Without a direct NATO commitment, France could easily supply the majority of combat troops and subsequently would expect to command it.

For the French public this would be the answer to NATO's British-led Rapid Reaction Corps. For Europe, a French-led European army corps could be a positive element by drawing France closer to an all-European, as opposed to purely national, defense system. Any other European unit participating in it would have to have a dual role, both in this corps and in NATO, which is not impossible.

The plan also has serious weaknesses, however. As France has been trying to maintain an expensive independent nuclear force, its conventional forces have suffered from shrinking resources and much of their equipment is outdated and inadequate.

The proposed nucleus of the French-German brigade has been an important political symbol but is considered militarily insignificant. It would be easier to collaborate in an army corps, but a French corps, as proposed, is about 20,000 strong and only approximately a third the size of the average NATO corps and a fifth that of the Rapid Reaction Corps.

French conscripts are not allowed to serve outside metropolitan France, and no German soldiers can serve outside the NATO area. Finally, and most seriously, as France is not in the integrated military structure, there would be serious operations and communications problems.

But even the British-Italian proposal that the WEU should develop its own rapid reaction force, to be "autonomous, separate from the NATO structure," is a pipe dream. All European countries are radically reducing defense expenditure. Where will they find the resources to build up common command, control and communications elements, underground headquarters, unified air defense, infrastructure, air lift and reconnaissance cover, to name just some of the major items that now available to them in NATO? Yet such moves threaten such a force's future

as they strengthen powerful opposition in the United States to continued U.S. involvement in Europe.

Any military action Europe wanted to undertake in the foreseeable future would have to be carried out by NATO-trained and NATO-committed forces under NATO doctrines. It would have to rely on satellite intelligence as well as long distance and tactical air lift capacity, which is available to NATO largely from U.S. resources. By judicious use of double-purpose officials, commanders and staffs, and dual-role units, allied forces could operate under a NATO flag or even a European flag, as required for political purposes.

Security is the bedrock of national existence and is the last element of sovereignty that a nation is prepared to abandon. Europe's founding fathers were well aware of this when they shelled it in order to make Europe united by a gradual merging of the economies of the member countries. This process is bound to lead to greater political cohesion and, in due course, to a common defense, but it is an error to try to invert the process.

A true European defense organization would need a declared resolve to make the consequent sacrifices. Whatever the wording of the declarations to be issued at the NATO and EC summits, the leaders will have to ensure that, until this aspiration becomes reality, NATO remains the ultimate backing for any defense of Europe.

The writer is editor of NATO's *Sixteen Nations*, an independent military journal published in Brussels. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## A Down-to-Earth View of the 'Star Wars' Shell Game

By Jeremy J. Stone and John E. Pike

WASHINGTON — In 1964, with China's first nuclear explosions, Washington leaped to the conclusion that a "thin" anti-ballistic missile defense was the proper response. In fact, by the time the Chinese managed to build their handful of ICBMs, President Richard Nixon had visited China, and these fears vanished.

Today, Washington is leaping to the same conclusion out of fear of ballistic missile proliferation. Again, there is much less than meets the eye.

There is no state currently hostile to America (such as North Korea, Libya, Iran, Iraq or Syria) that could develop its own ICBMs in the foreseeable future. Where then would they get them? No one will sell ICBMs to them. Fundists talk about ballistic missile proliferation as if every ballistic missile were a nuclear-tipped ICBM.

There is every reason to believe that the Missile Technology Control Regime, a collection of missile-producing states that seek to limit missile sales, could succeed in preventing such renegade states from getting long-range missile technology indefinitely — much as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty has been generally successful in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to the same countries.

Even if, somehow and someday, a hostile state should secure both nuclear weapons and a handful of ICBMs, it could not suspend the laws of deterrence and preemption.

If it considered firing at the United States, it would face the certain result of being destroyed in return. If it so much as threatened to fire at America, would we not preemptively destroy its missiles as we did with Iraq?

After all, the United States could not rely upon an ultimately untestable ABM to work that effectively.

Accordingly, there is no urgency in deploying this alleged solution to some hypothetical future threat. The number of states hostile to America is declining, not growing. The implausibility of the Third World threat is one reason why advocates of the Strategic Defense Initiative cannot avoid emphasizing an ABM that would also neutralize the Russian threat.

But should we celebrate the end of Cold War political hostilities by moving toward defenses against Russia and China? Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin now represent a fellow capitalist power that has embarked on the road of major cutbacks in nuclear forces. Now would hardly seem the time to spook them into building more missiles by threatening defenses against the ones they have.

True, Mr. Gorbachev has promised to "consider" U.S. proposals on SDI. But the Soviets have been "considering" U.S. proposals on SDI for the past five years and so far remain unconvinced of the merits of abandoning the ABM Treaty and deploying further antimissile systems.

As disarmament proceeds, both sides will get more, not less, nervous about the ability of their deterrents to penetrate agreed and expanded ABM systems. Furthermore, if the Soviets changed their minds completely, and this analysis were wrong, America still wouldn't need SDI.

The weakness of this case for "star wars" leads others to emphasize "ac-

idents." But the notion of Soviet missile accidents flies in the face of the fact that during the entire Cold War, there was no really relevant accident or unauthorized behavior.

In the extraordinarily rare case of a missile accident, the missile either failed to fly or promptly exploded. Moreover, the chances of such accidents are going down as the forces on both sides stand down from alerts and improve their controls.

Many Americans may be startled to learn that the single-site ABM system proposed by Senators Sam Nunn and John Warner leaves both the East and West coasts undefended. Thus its construction assumes that the United States will subsequently be able to persuade Moscow to amend the ABM Treaty to permit still more U.S. sites. It further assumes that if Moscow were so persuaded the U.S. government would take yes for an answer. After the Defense Department focuses on how threatening to the U.S. deterrent would be the Soviet right to expand its ABM, this assumption won't be worth much either.

In 1991, as in 1964, a pro-ABM coalition is looking for some means, any means, of getting ABM deployment started. Now, as then, it is lurching a Third World threat and adding a shell game of empty arguments.

Now, as then, it really wants an anti-Soviet ABM. Now, as then, Washington is in danger of being stampeded. But now, unlike 1964, worldwide cooperation on weapons proliferation is a live alternative, cheaper and more

reliable as well. And, unlike 1964, with no Third World ICBM threat on the horizon, continuing the Bush-Gorbachev initiatives to dismantle the U.S.-Soviet nuclear confrontation is clearly a competing pressing higher priority.

Jeremy Stone is president of the Federation of American Scientists. John Pike is director of the Space Policy Project at the federation. They contributed this to *The Washington Post*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1891: Emigrant Support

PARIS — A meeting of the Permanent International Committee for the Protection of Emigrants was held here yesterday [Oct. 23]. The principal objects to which it was intended to devote attention were: (1) Legislation affecting emigration agencies and the recruitment, departure, passages and assurance of emigrants. (2) Special and general legislation in the countries to which the emigrants are bound. (3) The Terms on which land is offered to immigrants. (4) The condition of labor in the countries to which emigrants are sent. (5) The future of families deprived of their head by death, and the means of sending back to native lands.

### 1916: Serbian Victories

PARIS — The Serbians have again inflicted a crushing defeat on the Bulgarian forces in the loop of the Cerna, and hunted them back all along the battle-front. The enemy's losses were

enormous and are being swelled by the pursuit of his scattered remnants by the Serbian cavalry. The Bulgarians opened the action on Thursday [Oct. 19] by launching a series of strong attacks against positions recently captured by the Serbians.

### 1941: The Burma Road

SINGAPORE — [From our New York edition:] Japanese troop movements during the last forty-eight hours have at last clarified the intentions of the newly installed Tokyo government headed by General Hideki Tojo. What they indicate is neither a northern nor a southern adventure, but an attack on the Burma Road which, if successful, would cut China's lifeline and make American aid under the Lend-Lease bill impossible. The Japanese are said to be landing fresh troops at Haiphong (Indo-China) forces in upper Tonkin (Indo-China) along the Yunnan border, has been going on for about a week.



## OPINION

## France Sullenly Ponders Its Political Powder Keg

By William Pfaff

PARIS — For many years it seemed that the truth about what went on in France was that it wasn't what the French said it was. The Frenchman's political stance, and thus it was essential for him to explore the economic and industrial performance of his country and scoff at the allegedly ill-informed admiration of France by foreigners.

West Germany and the United States were held to possess the sobriety, diligence and quality of performance France could never hope to match. This was all rather halcyon to the American or West German acquainted with contemporary France, which looked to them extraordinarily dynamic and successful. But the French recognized a certain perversity that exists in the national temperament, impelling the French intermittently to destroy their successes.

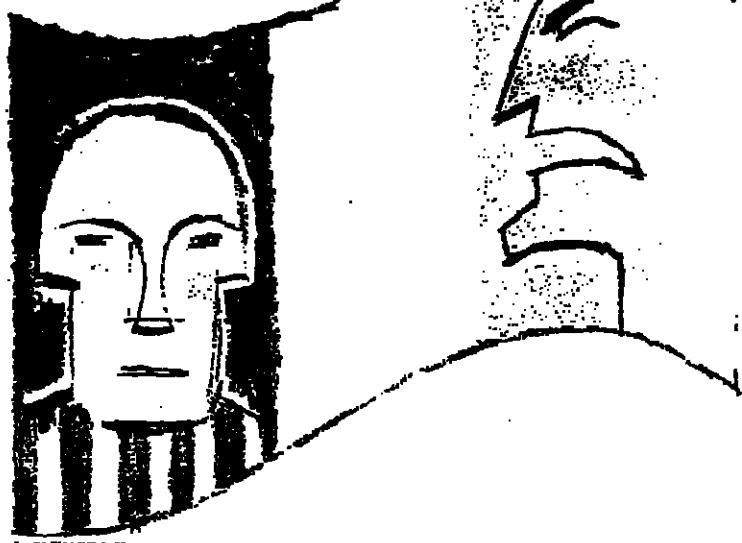
A member of President François Mitterrand's Socialist Party has characterized the president's apparent political strategy today as "mordant." The word is apt. That strategy would appear to be to destroy the Socialist Party itself, by reinstating proportional voting for the next legislative elections. This would cause the party to disintegrate into the factions from which it was formed two decades

Socialists has consistently been greater than that of its conservative opponents. But success itself is a public bore; certainly 10 years of it. The public becomes discontent with old faces, as well as with yesterday's achievements, at a time when the future seems unpromising.

Take the economy. Since 1983 France has followed policies of the utmost sobriety and orthodoxy, restricting wage rises, building competitiveness, exporting successfully, borrowing sparsely. The result is an extremely healthy national economy. French inflation is now the lowest in the Western world, below that of Germany, Japan and the United States during the past 12-month period.

Public borrowing by the government deficit are lower than in any of the major industrial countries, other than Japan. The franc is solid. Growth has been real, although declining: 2.75 percent last year, after 3.75 percent the two preceding years; 1.5 percent forecast for this year. Competitiveness and export performance figures show France above the European Community average.

But competitiveness has been purchased through a successful wage restraint policy and a rate of unemployment that is second highest among the seven leading economies (only Italy is



By RICHARD YERGEN International Herald Tribune

Commission, back from Brussels to become prime minister, but one must ask why he would want to come. Wise politicians do not board sinking ships, if they have an alternative mode of transport. Mr. Delors can stay where he is until 1993, and have a better chance of succeeding Mr. Mitterrand.

Major national protest demonstrations, notably by nurses and health workers, to be followed by a day of general strike, have evoked much public sympathy. Farmers' attacks on public buildings, and on officials and touring ministers in the provinces, have taken a disquieting violent turn, undermining the government's authority both at home and in negotiations in Brussels.

In the face of this surge of popular discontent, the government clearly has lost confidence in itself and in its capacity to make a convincing case for its policies. The Socialists no longer agree among themselves on economic matters, and the party is riven by rivalries over who will run for the presidency when Mr. Mitterrand does leave office.

The same crippling rivalry over the presidential nomination exists on the right, which is additionally divided by the immigration issue and the question of electoral collaboration with the National Front. Little consolation is available in the prospect of putting the opposition back into power, and this makes a powerful contribution to popular discontent.

The Fifth Republic is for the first time blocked, the government at an impasse, the opposition without the capacity to bring it down. The country needs elections, but will not get them until Mr. Mitterrand is ready. And for him to be ready, things must get worse.

Mr. Mitterrand has seemed recently out of touch with the national mood. There is an explosive element in the public's pessimism, and a policy of electoral cynicism could light the fuse.

International Herald Tribune  
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## Countering Some Ugly Rumbblings

By Meg Bortin

PARIS — At a time when France is heading into yet another identity crisis, some small voices emerge in counterpoint to the ominous rumbblings coming from such quarters as the offices of Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

These voices, speaking through books, film and photographs, are filling in pages in French history that have been left surprisingly blank, at least for the general public, pages that should be inflecting the current debate on immigration.

There was the recent series on television documenting the Algerian War years through the reminiscences of participants — on all sides. The film was praised by *Le Monde* as "the first French documentary of demythification on the Algerian War."

There was a demonstration in Paris last week organized to increase public awareness of an event 30 years ago that, if not actually suppressed, has been

"succinctly taught" in French schools, as one commentator put it. The event of Oct. 17, 1961, a demonstration in Paris by 30,000 people to protest a curfew imposed on North Africans in the closing months of the war, unleashed a wave of police brutality that left hundreds of

## MEANWHILE

Algerians dead, including many whose bodies had to be fished out of the Seine, according to witnesses and independent accounts, although the official death toll was set at six. It has never been rectified. And there is an exhibit in Paris of photos documenting the history of Jewish immigrants to France that, in its simplicity, hope and pathos, forms a troubling backdrop to today's political debate. It is all the more troubling in that no such exhibit has ever been held before, despite the fact that France has one of the world's largest Jewish populations.

Ignorance of the history of France's successive waves of refugees has beyond any doubt contributed to a climate that allowed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to state last month that immigration was becoming an "invasion" of France and to suggest that nationality be granted on the basis of "blood rights" rather than place of birth.

Unemployment is a major factor in the anti-immigrant sentiment sweeping France and other European countries. But certainly cultural prejudice among the general public was a factor in permitting Mr. Chirac to refer in a speech in June to the unpleasantness for the French of the "noises" and "odors" coming from foreigners' apartments.

The French extreme right has revealed in such statements. "I'm in the center," Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the National Front, crowed recently, "because through certain of their expressions" Mr. Chirac and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing "have far surpassed me."

Mr. Le Pen has built up his following by preying on economic fears and blaming immigrants for joblessness and crime, his racism more or less overt depending on the audience. "We have reached a point when France could perfectly well disappear," he said last month. "Some young people will undoubtedly survive and will even be able to go beg for their subsistence at the gates of mosques on Fridays."

This is the setting in which the photo exhibition was opened recently by a small group of retired friends — all of them French, all Jewish, all survivors of the Nazi occupation of France.

"We didn't know when we started that, six years later, immigration would be at the heart of the news," Victor Zigelman, one of the organizers, said almost by way of apology to explain the exhibit's success.

Since it opened on Oct. 7, the exhibit

has been jammed — although press coverage has been modest and the site itself is difficult to find, tucked away off a courtyard in a municipal building near the Paris City Hall.

The photographs, which trace the passage of Jews from the old world to France and their integration into French society from 1880 to 1948, force a rethinking of the present debate on immigration.

To enter the exhibit is to walk into a family photo album. It's all there: the ancestors in their Lithuanian ghetto or posing in Poland for a group portrait on the eve of their emigration; the first generation hard at work at their tailor shop/bakery/garment factory; the proud men in uniform who fought for France during World War I; the group photos of children at summer camp or at school. (The catalogue asks, "In these classroom photos, who can distinguish between the Jewish children and the other children, French or foreign?")

And then the war years; the uniformed volunteers who fought Nazi Germany with the French Foreign Legion; the faces of young members of the Resistance shot for distributing leaflets in occupied France; life inside the internment camp at Drancy outside Paris; more group photos of children, but this time all with the yellow star that Jews aged 6 or older had to wear in France beginning in June 1942; a group photo smuggled out by a nurse at the Hôpital Rothschild of new mothers who didn't know they were about to be deported; Jewish children in the countryside with the French peasants who hid them; a counterfeiter with examples of his work including a forged French identity card for a Jewish woman on which the features noted include not only hair and eye color, but shape of nose, skin color and shape of face.

Some of the items on display belong to the public domain. There is Victor Hugo's 1882 appeal to the mayors of France to help Jews fleeing the pogroms in Russia. There is Marc Chagall in his Montparnasse studio, his wife, Bella, posing as his model. And there are some graphic images from the death camps.

But the impact of the exhibit comes not from these documents. It comes from the collision of the banal family mementos illustrating the prewar years with the intensely disturbing photographs portraying the fate of the next generation within the same France.

The immediacy of the photos, transposed with little effort of the imagination onto contemporary France, comes across with the force of a slap in the face. And on leaving the exhibit, it is hardly surprising to board a Paris bus and see scrawled on a seatback, "Enough of Jew-infested France."

Like the television documentary on Algeria, the exhibition's photographs speak of a history all too easy for France to forget. For the moment, initiatives like this have been few, and relatively quiet amid the political fracas. Could somebody turn the volume up, please?

International Herald Tribune

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Power to Forgive

Regarding "Poland Is Providing a Lesson in Forgiving the Unforgivable" (Opinion, Oct. 10) by William Pfaff:

Willingness to resolve border disputes, and other controversies, by peaceful means should not be equated with forgiving crimes against humanity, let alone the Holocaust. No one can be empowered to give such forgiveness, for those who could do so are no longer around. No government can do that, not even the surviving relatives of the victims; nobody, no one, ever.

This is not to say that Willy Brandt was wrong in kneeling and weeping in the Warsaw ghetto or that the Soviet Union would be wrong in doing so at Katyn Forest and elsewhere. But reason should not be confused with forgiveness.

ISTVAN HARGITTAL  
Budapest

## The Human Experience

Regarding "Academic Ghettos Spread When History Shuts Doors" (Opinion, Oct. 9) by Nina Gilden Seavey:

Nina Seavey was rejected by her black students as a white teacher of black history on grounds that she herself was not black. That line of reasoning would require brain surgeons to have brain surgery before they could operate. Judges would have to serve prison terms before they could impose prison sentences. And so forth, ad infinitum.

Human experience cuts across ethnic, racial, gender and other lines. Being insulted, humiliated, abused, picked on, injured, treated unfairly, happens to most of us at one time or another, whatever our color, gender or other condition. It is universal experience that any-

one can recognize and relate to. The kind of thinking fostered upon Ms. Seavey was illogical and elitist.

PAUL O. REKSTAD,  
Aschaffenburg, Germany

## A Vote for Kurdistan

Turkey, by its very act of bombing the Kurds in northern Iraq, has in effect recognized "Kurdistan" as an independent nation.

Our best president has enjoyed riding a wave of popularity in destroying Saddam's Iraq as a military threat in the Middle East. How about now using America's influence and power for constructing a nation as a balance to the destruction of one? There isn't a country that deserves nationhood more than Kurdistan. If the Palestinians deserve their own country — and they do — then the Kurds do, too.

CHRISTOPHER MAVERGEORGE,  
Schwalmstadt, Germany

## The Chop Didn't Start It

Regarding "Tomahawk Chop Outrages Indians" (Sports, Oct. 16):

Did Native Americans protest when U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles made precision strikes in the Gulf war? As for Atlanta Braves fans portraying Indians as a "punch of savages," I'd like to point out that such a stereotype is written into the Declaration of Independence, which states that the king of England had "endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages."

Certainly there is no justification for a continuing degradation of Native Americans. Such images are offensive to anyone who feels kinship with the human family.

GREGORY BERGLUND,  
La Ciotat, France

**François Mitterrand has been president for over 10 years. His policies have proved successful. But success itself is a public bore; certainly 10 years of it. The public becomes discontent with old faces, as well as with yesterday's achievements, when the future seems unpromising.**

ago. Each group, under the proportional system, could hope to become an independent parliamentary force with a claim on cabinet posts in new coalitions.

The right would also be split by such a move, and ecologists and the far-right National Front would be strengthened in the National Assembly. It would take France back toward the Third and Fourth Republic systems of volatile coalitions. That is what appeals to Mr. Mitterrand, a veteran of the Fourth Republic and an expert in the arts of intrigue.

He would expect to be able to create from these new rival groups a "presidential coalition" government, no longer specifically Socialist, thus sparing himself the humiliations of another term of "cohabitation" with a rightist parliamentary majority, the prospect which polls say he now faces. A parliamentary election must take place within the next year and a half, whereas Mr. Mitterrand's presidential term does not expire until 1995.

Mr. Mitterrand has been president for more than 10 years. His policies have proved successful; the popularity of the

higher). The reputedly rambunctious French work force has taken this, consoled by high levels of social insurance, expecting to emerge from the tunnel of austerity into a new popular prosperity.

But the tunnel seems to have no end, or else it is very dark outside; and hardly a day now seems to go by without still more announcements of firings, or of planned work-force shrinkages, all to make industries still more competitive — at the workers' expense.

It now seems that people have had enough. The government is under pressure from the Socialist left to reflate to create jobs, and from the traditional right, which has always liked cheap money, to devalue the franc. A renewed endorsement of austerity this week by Mr. Mitterrand seemed unlikely to relieve the pressure. It served rather to demonstrate the extent to which the president has been forced to become his own prime minister, which is not the way the Fifth Republic is supposed to work.

There has been talk of calling Jacques Delors, popular head of the European

**Built**

powerful open States to combat Europe. Europe would be carried out by NATO. NATO documents, on satellite anti-acting distance and active, which is average from US. So use of double-commissioned and units, allied from a NATO flag, as request.

edrock of national the last element of nation's founding of this when they to make legal merging of the member countries to lead to nation and in the process, defense organs declared ready to in sacrifice. When the declaration, NATO and EC all have to ensure the alliance of Europe.

of NATO's Secretary General, Hans Brunn, he came to the home.

**ARS AGO**

being studied by altered command. The change on Thursday, a series of 151 positions in the Serbian.

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From our use troop units last. The troops unified the installed. The General is to indicate the southern side on the Bureau school would make American and full support to be sent to the last. The troops of the United States are not a week.

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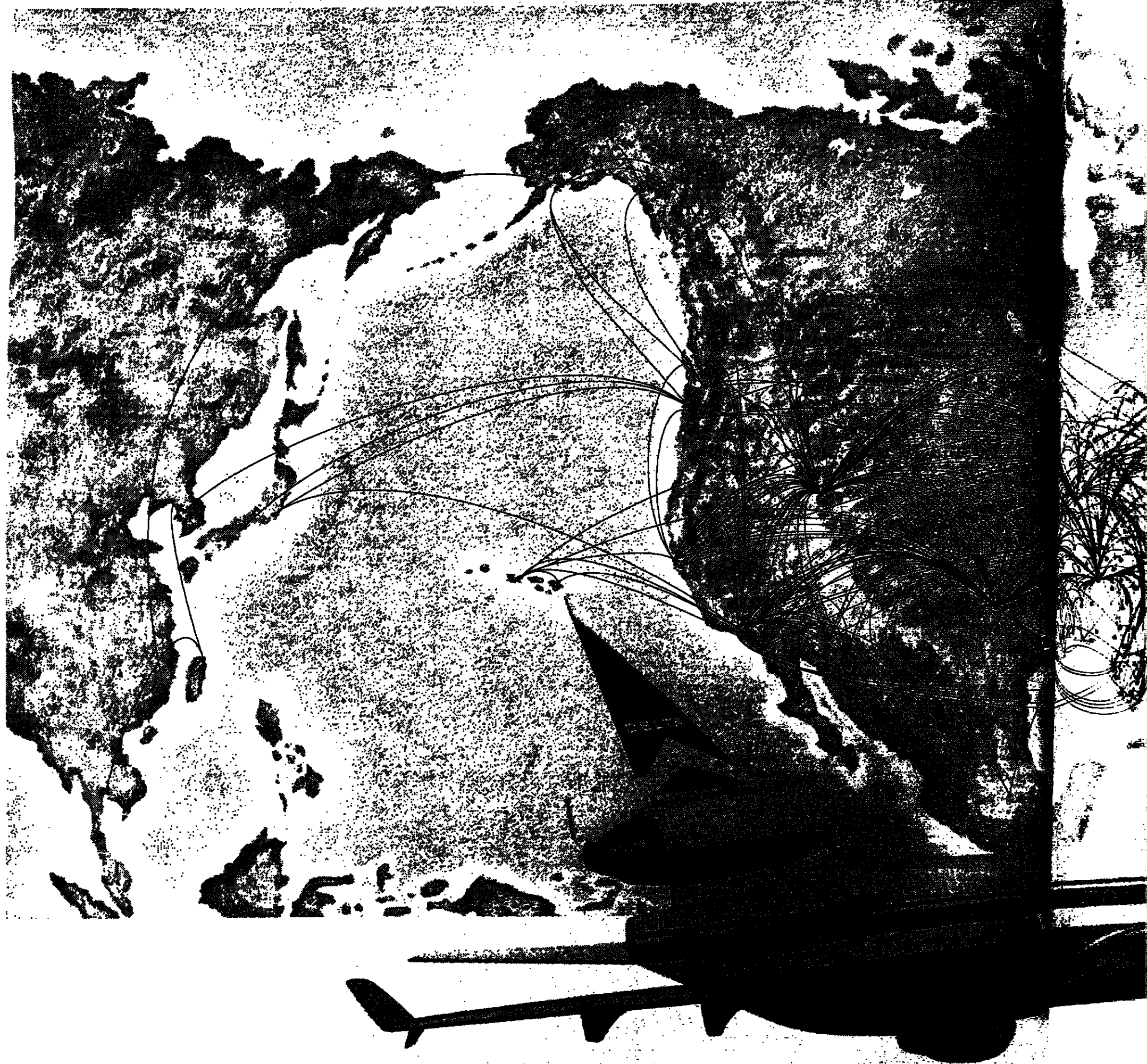
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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER Debate on Executive Pay Moves Across the Atlantic

By John Burgess Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — A debate last summer in the London business world and press covered familiar ground: Are the chief executives of major companies paid too much? Or does high pay enhance executive performance? Executive pay in companies in Britain is advancing faster than inflation, surveys found — five times as fast in many of the larger companies, according to the Financial Times.

U.S. salaries are way ahead of the rest of the world, but the gap is closing. Executive pay is more than an issue of dollars and cents. It can affect the quality of executives attracted to a job, the morale of lower-paid employees and, some say, the overall competitiveness of a company.

U.S. pay is by all measures ahead of the rest of the world, said George Lundberg, vice president at Towers Perrin Inc., a New York consulting firm that advises clients on market rates for executive pay. But he said the gap was closing.

Towers Perrin found that in 1990, the typical chief executive at an American manufacturing company with annual sales of about \$250 million was paid about \$633,000 in salary and other forms of compensation. In Japan and in major countries of Europe, the figure was roughly half that. In larger companies, the gap can be much bigger, many analysts say.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with multiple columns showing currency rates for various countries including Japan, Germany, France, etc.

INTEREST RATES

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms.

Money Rates

Table showing money rates for various currencies.

The Rush Is On for Vietnam's Oil Fields Europe, Asia and Australia Hope to Gain Edge on American Companies

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune SINGAPORE — The signing of a Cambodian peace accord Wednesday will intensify a scramble for oil and gas in Vietnam as Asian, European and Australian companies try to gain exploration permits for promising zones ahead of U.S. companies, analysts say.

At Japanese Carmakers, a Rethink: Bigger Isn't Necessarily Better By David E. Sanger New York Times Service TOKYO — In the late 1980s, Japan's automakers took on Detroit and the Europeans with a remarkable array of new luxury cars, far bigger and far more gadget-laden than anything that had emerged before from Japanese auto factories.

Fed Finds Few Signs Of Growth WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy was mired in weakness in September and early October, with many areas of the country reporting sluggish retail sales and setbacks in factory output, the Federal Reserve said Wednesday.

U.S. Money Market Funds Oct. 23 Table showing money market fund data.

Phone Investment Brings U.S. Warning

By Edmund L. Andrews New York Times Service WASHINGTON — U.S. telephone companies are investing less to modernize their networks than competitors in other industrial countries, a Commerce Department report warns. But its main recommendation is for the government to stay out of the business.

U.S. Money Market Funds Oct. 23 Table showing money market fund data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds data.

EC Signals Move Toward Revamp Of Farm Policy

By Charles Goldsmith International Herald Tribune BRUSSELS — An unusually smooth meeting of EC agriculture ministers has provided positive signs that the European Community is moving toward a restructuring of its costly farm-subsidy system, officials said Wednesday.

U.S. Raids Indicate China Evaded Tariffs By John Pomfret The Associated Press NEW YORK — U.S. Customs agents are investigating allegations that 23 textile and garment companies owned by the Chinese government have evaded hundreds of millions of dollars in tariffs.

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Kuwait Denies Daimler Sale Talk

Bloomberg Business News LONDON — Kuwait, which earlier this month arranged a larger-than-expected \$5 billion bank loan, denied rumors that it would sell bonds convertible into stock in Daimler-Benz AG, of which the country owns about 14 percent.

GOLD

Table showing gold prices and market data.







## Channel Tunnel Group Calls for More Cash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The Channel Tunnel rail-link project between Britain and France is fast running out of cash, its builders said Wednesday.

The 10-company British-French building consortium broke a three-year silence at a news conference to hit back at criticism of their progress by the tunnel's owner, Eurotunnel SA, saying the tunnel could still open on time.

Jean-Paul Parayre, chairman of France's Dumez, a division of Lyonnais des Eaux-Dumez, said cash for building the tunnel would run out "in the coming weeks."

The group, called Transmanche Link, made up of five companies each from Britain and France, is demanding Eurotunnel pay up as much as 14 billion French francs (\$2.4 billion) to cover overruns of the project's budget.

"We are ready to continue to go forward, but we will not take on responsibilities that lie with Eurotunnel," Mr. Parayre said.

The chairman of Eurotunnel, Sir Alastair Morton, played down TML's claims in an interview on British television on Wednesday and reacted affirmatively to a suggestion by the interviewer that the builders were simply playing for money.

Eurotunnel has made a provision of £209 million (\$355 million) against cost overruns on the project, only a fraction of the total the

TML companies are claiming, a spokesman for Eurotunnel said. TML also hit back at criticism of its progress and said the tunnel could still open as scheduled in July 1993. The digging of two 50-kilometer (30-mile) one-way rail tunnels and a service tunnel was completed in July.

Mr. Parayre said the costs of building the rail terminals in England and France would overshoot the budget by 30 percent.

But he added that progress on the terminal works had been "significantly but not critically delayed, and even so this does not call into question the delivery date for the project as a whole."

Earlier this month, Eurotunnel sought an injunction in London against TML to prevent the builders from carrying out a threat to halt work on a key part of the project. It also disappointed investors by reporting a one-year delay in its first dividend.

TML members said they were claiming a total of 11 billion French francs in 1985 prices from Eurotunnel for cost overruns, which in current prices is 20 to 25 percent more, or the equivalent now of around \$1.9 billion.

The new TML estimate is well above its earlier prediction of around £800 million (\$1.36 billion). Eurotunnel and TML have for some time disagreed over who is responsible for any overrun.

(Reuters, AFP)

## Environmental Audits In EC to Be Voluntary

By Charles Goldsmith

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A European Community program for environmental audits of factories and other work sites has emerged as a voluntary scheme, to the relief of industry but the dismay of environmentalists, who feel the plan will now be toothless.

Initial drafts circulated by the EC Commission had suggested that nearly 60 industries would be subject to compulsory audits of their environmental performance. The drafts caused alarm in some industry circles.

"The plan now is totally voluntary," said a Commission official. He said it was determined that a mandatory system would be unwieldy and difficult to enforce.

The final version of the plan prepared by Commission experts is expected to be presented to the 17 EC commissioners within the next week or two, officials said.

The scheme would award an eco-audit symbol to firms that chose to participate in the auditing procedures. The audits would be conducted internally by the companies themselves, with verification by outside consultants based on standards drawn up by independent testing institutes.

Trade groups such as the European Chemical Industry Council maintained that mandatory audits would be expensive and time-consuming, particularly for small companies.

Environmentalists had sought a mandatory eco-audit program, at least for key industries such as plastics, waste management and chemicals. It is separate from an EC proposal to label environmentally sound products.

The chairman of the European Parliament's environment committee, Kenneth Collins, said a voluntary scheme might amount to no more than "environmental window dressing."

The Environmental Law Network International, a group of environmental lawyers, says a voluntary system will only benefit large companies that because smaller firms will not spend the money required to obtain the eco-audit logo.

The Commission insists that its proposal would be effective even though voluntary. "We want to promote environmental management and not only compliance with minimum standards," a Commission official said.

## Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1700	2700	1800
1625	2650	1750
1550	2600	1700
1475	2550	1650
1400	2500	1600
1325	2450	1550
1250	2400	1500
1175	2350	1450
1100	2300	1400
1025	2250	1350
950	2200	1300
875	2150	1250
800	2100	1200
725	2050	1150
650	2000	1100
575	1950	1050
500	1900	1000
425	1850	950
350	1800	900
275	1750	850
200	1700	800
125	1650	750
50	1600	700
0	1550	650

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## Very briefly:

- Michelin, the world's largest tiremaker, will cut 4,900 jobs from its domestic work force in France by the end of 1992 in restructuring aimed at stanching huge losses.
- Smiths Industries PLC, the British aerospace and medical-systems group, reported flat pretax profit of £120.3 million (\$205 million) for 1990-91 and forecast another difficult year.
- UAP, the French state-owned insurance group, reported consolidated first-half profit, after minorities, of 2.34 billion francs (\$495 million), down 33 percent from the first half of 1990.
- Hachette SA, France's biggest media group, recorded a net consolidated loss in the first half of 1991 of 30 million francs (\$5.17 million), compared with a profit of 261 million francs a year earlier.
- Sterling Airways, a Danish charter airline, is negotiating with Lufthansa to create a national airline serving Scandinavian capitals, London and Berlin from Vilnius.
- F.L. Smith Co. of Denmark has won a contract, whose value was not disclosed, to supply a cement plant to Larsen Toubro Ltd. of Bombay.
- DAF NV, a Dutch truck maker, said its chairman, Aart van der Pakt, would retire in May and be succeeded by the vice chairman, Cor Baan.
- Jasmine Submarine Telecommunications Co., a British-Thai joint venture, won a \$100 million contract to install and maintain a network of submarine telecommunication links in Thailand.
- Metsä-Serla, a Finnish forestry group, reported a loss of 364 million markka (\$89 million) in the first eight months, compared with profit of 60 million markka a year earlier.

Reuters, AFP, AP

## GEC and Thomson Team Up in U.K.

LONDON — General Electric Co. of Britain and Thomson-CSF of France said Wednesday that they would team up to compete for a British Defense Ministry contract to develop Bowman, the next generation of battlefield radio-communications systems.

Bob Nice, the Bowman program director for the agreement between the two companies — called Arrowhead — put the estimated long-term contract value at £1 billion to £2 billion (\$1.7 billion to \$3.4 billion). Mr. Nice said the two companies had joined forces partly to cut costs. He declined to give financial details.

## Dutch Publisher to Buy The Lancet

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch scientific publisher Elsevier NV said Wednesday that it had agreed to buy the medical journal The Lancet from Britain's privately owned Hodder & Stoughton Ltd. It gave no financial details but said the price was less than 50 million guilders (\$26 million). The Lancet has a worldwide subscription base of 40,000 and monthly local editions add 60,000 more. "It is not so much the acquisition of a business as that of a title and a subscriber base," an Elsevier spokesman said. "We want to develop it into something with an even better market position."

## COMPANY RESULTS

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.	United States	United Kingdom	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Japan	Other	Total
<b>Amesbury Hess</b>	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990
Revenue	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000
Net Inc.	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000
Per Share	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000
<b>Compan Computer</b>	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990
Revenue	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000
Net Inc.	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000
Per Share	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000
<b>Johnson &amp; Johnson</b>	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990	1991 1990
Revenue	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000
Net Inc.	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000
Per Share	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000	1,000 1,000

## EC Official Tells Japan To Curb Trade Surplus

OSAKA, Japan — The European Community's top diplomat in Japan said Wednesday that political pressure was mounting in Europe over Japan's trade surplus, which will exceed that with the United States if present trends continue.

Jean-Pierre Lenc, ambassador of the EC Commission, told a seminar at an international business meeting that Japan's 1991 surplus with the EC would be about \$30 billion, up from \$18.9 billion in 1990, while Japan's surplus with the United States was falling.

If this trend continues, Japan's surplus with the EC will surpass its surplus with the United States, he said.

He said reaction in Europe was less sudden than in the United States. But he added: "The political pressure is mounting, with even German industry worried about the deficit."

He said Japanese authorities were more aware of the surplus with the United States and the risks involved than of the surplus with the EC.

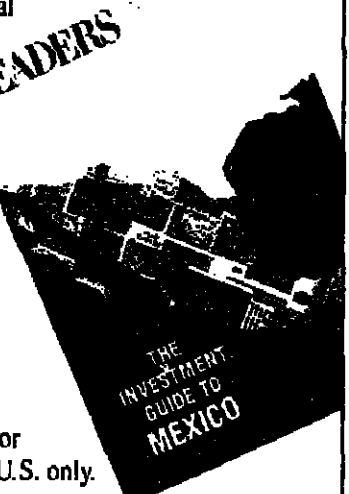
"Foreign trade is like playing

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# AMEX

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High		Low		Stock		Div		Yield		PE		Ratio		High		Low		P.M.O.		
A																				
74	72	71	69	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
75	73	72	70	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
76	74	73	71	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
77	75	74	72	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
78	76	75	73	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
79	77	76	74	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
80	78	77	75	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
81	79	78	76	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
82	80	79	77	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
83	81	80	78	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
84	82	81	79	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
85	83	82	80	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
86	84	83	81	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
87	85	84	82	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
88	86	85	83	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
89	87	86	84	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
90	88	87	85	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
91	89	88	86	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
92	90	89	87	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
93	91	90	88	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
94	92	91	89	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
95	93	92	90	ADM	57	75	87	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
96	94	93	9																	

12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16</																																																																																				

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	9										

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

# NYSE

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)											
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Month	Year	Day	Time	Loc	Sp	Sex	Age	Size	Weight	Length	Wing
1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101
103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114
116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166
168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205
207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218
220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231
233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244
246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257
259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270
272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283
285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296
298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309
311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322
324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335
337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348
350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361
363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374
376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387
389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413
415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426
428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452
454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465
467	468	469									

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	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[illegible]

**ACROSS**

- |                                    |                                         |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 "Shane" star                     | Satchel Paige                           |
| 5 Canon role                       | 20 Feeling                              |
| 9 Author of "My Name Is Asher Lev" | 22 They reckon                          |
| 14 "lacta — est"                   | 24 Former best seller by J. A. Peterson |
| 15 Site of Camus' "The Plague"     | 26 U. K. air arm                        |
| 16 Young Caesar's office           | 27 Romance by Samuel Johnson            |
| 17 Tot's ammo                      | 31 Mull                                 |
| 18 What a frangipani might fill    | 34 Davis or Midler                      |
|                                    | 35 Org. that backed A. E. S.            |

### Solution to Previous Puzzle

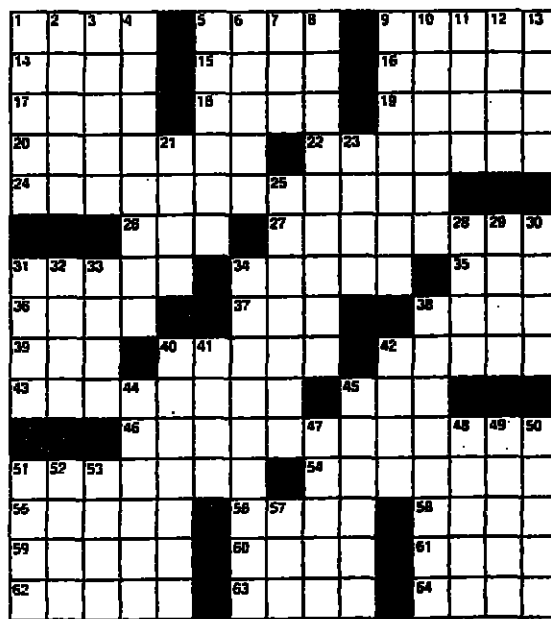
GRAB LIRE IDOL  
NEBO CLIDER NONO  
PULLSOMEONESLEG  
PETUNIA EATERY  
EAST OSSA  
SWERVE ANTENNA  
NIX ENSUE SCAMP  
OVEN TUTTI EMIR  
BEREA PRONE ESE  
STANLEY SLOSHY  
TIER TEAM  
IWANNA CORNELL  
TAKEADVANTAGEOF  
AVIS OMMITS ANNO  
LENS NIMO SAGE

lands g

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 37 Pawnee's cousin              | 6 Mashhad native               |
| 38 Hind's mate                  | 7 Needlefish                   |
| 39 Dander                       | 8 Chants                       |
| 40 Disables                     | 9 Woman's cloak                |
| 42 Leitmotif                    | 10 H. C. Andersen's birthplace |
| 43 V. Herbert's Neapolitan lady | 11 Flag                        |
| 45 Princess disturber           | 12 Saint, in Seville           |
| 46 Apt anagram for 24 Across    | 13 Biscayne, West et al.       |
| 51 Oxyres                       | 21 Faulkner's "As ——— Dying"   |
| 52 Sinopoliensis                | 22 Hecker's last name          |

**DOWN**

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Cord on a boot         | 38 Breaks into pieces |
| 2 Tex. shrine            | 40 Fields of work     |
| 3 Bus station            | 41 To — — (exactly)   |
| 4 Mean, sneaking cowards |                       |



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1980 Sprint builds the first public data network for a PTT to provide national data communications service outside the U.S. 1985 Sprint expands its international network to extend to six continents. 1987 The Sprint network pions first videoconference call between Japan and the U.S.

**CALLING HOME ISN'T A GAMBLE  
WHEN YOU'RE HOLDING  
THE RIGHT CARDS.**

With Sprint Express,<sup>SM</sup> calling home is easy. Just use the country access numbers, listed to the right, along with your local calling card<sup>®</sup> or FÖNCARD<sup>SM</sup>, and you'll have the power to call home from almost anywhere. Not only that, but you'll be billed on your regular home phone bill. Or you can call collect. Just think, no more hotel surcharges, waiting in line or scrambling for the right change. Call home with Sprint Express. It's a sure thing.



*Telecommunications. Anytime. Anyplace.*

<b>Spain Express Countries</b>	<b>Country Access Numbers</b>
Argentina	001-800-777-1111
Australia	001-800-457
•Belgium	11-8016
Brazil	800-8916
Canada	877-8517
Colombia	900-13-0010
•Costa Rica	163
•Denmark	8001-6577
•El Salvador	191
•Finland	9000-1-8234
•France	179-827
•Germany	011-80-0013
•Hong Kong	823-1877
•Hungary	1-800-55-2001
•Ireland	177-109-2727
•Italy	178-1897
•Japan	0099-13
•Korea	800-8016
•Malaysia	341-922-9119
•Malta	800-799
•New Zealand	075-72-5747
•Norway	198
•Peru	800-17-872
•Poland	899-0877
•Portugal	899-0877
•Sweden	020-799-811
•Switzerland	155-4777
•Taiwan	0090-14-0877
•Thailand	001-999-12-827
United Kingdom	800-89-8477
•U.S.A.	800-1111-0

1988 Sprint introduces GLOBAL FON.<sup>®</sup> Sprint inaugurates services to West Germany.

**(USC)** *Sprint completes PTAT-1, the world's first and largest privately owned transatlantic fiber optic cable. Sprint conducts the first transatlantic*

atlantic fiber optic cab. (U) (C) Sprint announces the first commercial video services in the Soviet Union







## SPORTS

Putting Your Boat to Bed  
For a Good Winter's Rest

With fall days darkening ever more toward winter, boat owners in much of the northern hemisphere are coming to the end of the sailing season and face the necessity of decommissioning their boats until next spring. Tom Gannon, a freelance writer and frequent contributor to *Cruising World* magazine, who lives in Newport, Rhode Island, has some suggestions:

Fall layup is the season of good intentions. It helps to separate the myriad of off-season maintenance chores into the necessary and the merely desirable — tasks, in other words, that can be done while the boat is in storage or prior to launching. Then there are those projects that are best left until spring — or you'll end up redoing them anyway.

## INSIDE OR OUTSIDE STORAGE?

The first obvious choice an owner faces is whether to store a boat in or out of the water. Keeping a boat in the water may make sense in more temperate climates where winter sailing, or just spending the weekend aboard, is a real possibility. Access is easier, hull and rigging are less stressed in their natural environment and you'll be out of hauling and launching fees — unless the boat has to come out anyway for a bottom paint job.

In-water storage in colder regions requires some sort of bubbler system to avoid ice damage and also mandates frequent checks to make sure systems, including pumps, are working.

There's also the question of whether you, the yard or an insurer is liable if something goes wrong. With a boat high and dry on land or poppets or a cradle, there is less to worry about. And, in the opinion of some experts, allowing a fiberglass boat hull to dry out several months each year lessens the likelihood of osmotic blistering.

If you choose land storage, you may have the choice of inside or outside, cold or heated. Boats and most of their components are remarkably hardy and can easily survive exposure to freezing winter temperatures.

Heated storage, normally in the 45- to 50-degree range, avoids the temperature extremes and also makes some winterizing tasks unnecessary. (Wood boats, or boats with expensive teak decks, fare better in a moist environment.) Inside storage, warm or cold, will keep the boat cleaner over the haul-out period.

While it is the yard's primary responsibility to take proper charge of storing a boat, owners should perform their own inspections as soon as possible after haul out to make certain the boat, including keel, is properly and evenly supported with no distortion in the hull form.

Be sure poppets are set on plywood squares to prevent them from sinking in mud or being driven into the ground by winter gales, and that stands are joined by chains so they don't spread under load. The boat should be as level as possible — any elevation of the bow or stern will prevent rain or snow from draining.

## HULL CARE

The first item of business when a boat is hauled out is a high-pressure washing of the bottom and sides. Many yards do this routinely, but check to make sure the job will be done. To be effective, the wash should be done within several hours of hauling.

The power wash is a bargain that will save many hours of labor later, not to mention the cost of expensive cleaners and degreasing agents to remove hardened waterline scum.

Boats inevitably get dirty over the winter months, but a fall wash and light coat of wax will make cleaning the hull easier at launch time while providing a measure of winter protection.

What owners should not do, despite frequent advice to the contrary, is to begin the sanding and repainting of the bottom. If you sand in the fall, you'll only have to re-sand in the spring.

Conventional bottom paints applied in the fall will leech out their protection over the ensuing months and be next-to-useless come spring.

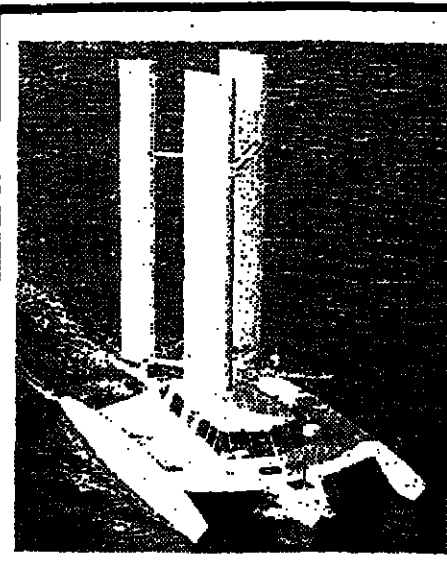
Multiseason copolymers can be put on ahead of time, but the outer layer will atrophy, requiring a quick wash and scuffing to get down to the next active layer before launching. (Boats with a season or so left on a copolymer should not have the bottom power washed, according to experts.)

Covering the boat with a tarp or fitted cover is a good idea, providing there is adequate ventilation (and a means of access): cover a boat too tightly and condensation can create mildew, soggy electronics and rusty engine blocks.

## THE RIG

As with the boat itself, the first option confronting owners is whether to take the rig down or leave it stepped. While there's always the possibility of incidental damage during the unstepping process — a broken spreader, a snagged shroud — there are many more advantages to removing the rig for winter storage.

Taking the mast down makes covering the hull easier, for one thing. And it removes a tremen-



Blue Nova, above, and its designer, British aeronautical engineer John Walker.

## Ahoy! Wingsails Off the Port Bow

By Bob Siner

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland — Beam us aboard Scotty, the 21st century in sailing yachts has arrived.

Blue Nova, a 54-foot (16.5-meter) trimaran designed by British aeronautical engineer John Walker, was the most radical sailboat to ever slip into the harbor here when it went on display at the recent U.S. Sailboat Show.

But sailboat is a bit of a misnomer, since sails are one thing this boat doesn't have.

Instead it is propelled by what Walker calls "triple element, single slotted reversible airfoils" — aircraft wings, complete with flaps, towering like streamlined skyscrapers above the deck. Air flowing over these wingsails drive the boat in the same way that wings provide lift for an aircraft.

Walker, an avid sailor long frustrated by the inherent inefficiency of sail, decided to put his expertise as an aircraft designer — honed on the supersonic Concorde — to work on the problem. He came up with a system consisting of a tail and one or more wingsails mounted on a low-friction ring. The tail and pivot ring act like a weather vane to keep the entire rig facing into the wind. The wingsails

are angled to the wind by internal motors to provide forward and even reverse thrust.

The wingsails are controlled automatically through a system of wind sensors linked to a computer. A manual override allows the captain to set the angle of the wingsails himself.

The system is powered by a wind generator and solar batteries and can be operated by hand in case of power failure.

Operating Blue Nova is simplicity itself: There is a steering wheel for direction and a lever to operate the sails. Turn the wheel left and the boat goes left; turn it right, the boat goes right. Push the lever forward and the boat moves forward; put it in neutral, the boat stops. You can even pull it back and the boat will sail in reverse. The further forward the lever is pushed the faster the boat goes.

Gone is the need for constantly tightening and easing sheets, adjusting the sails to compensate for alterations in course and wind speed and direction. The computer automatically adjusts the angle of the wings to compensate for these changes.

Gone too is the need for a specialized language. Sheets and halyards — this boat doesn't have them. Boom vang — no boom, so no need of a vang. No spinnaker, genoa or spinnaker jibs. About all that's left is the anchor.

The boat cruises at about 15 knots and can

reach about 21 knots when lightly loaded. The rig and hull withstood a severe test without damage when Blue Nova, the first wingsail-powered craft to cross the Atlantic, ran into hurricane Claudette and spent 18 hours subjected to winds that exceeded 75 miles per hour (120 kph).

As Walker pointed out, aircraft wings are regularly subjected to winds far more powerful than those of even the strongest hurricane.

Hurricane Claudette also provided a demonstration of how a trimaran hull eliminates another of the least-liked aspects of sailing: excessive heeling. Jean Walker, the designer's wife, said that even during the most powerful gusts the boat heeled so little that it was possible to cook without a restraining harness, even though few felt much like eating.

The idea of a wingsail is not new. Walker designed and built his first, Planesail I, in 1967. He also designed a system for cargo ships in the early 1980s as the price of oil rose to more than \$30 a barrel. But the price of oil slumped and interest in wingsails for cargo ships waned.

Planesail II, of which Blue Nova is a prototype, is the first production wingsail yacht for sale to the public. The 54-foot model costs about \$500,000 and is available from Walker Wingsail Systems at Devonport Royal Dock, Plymouth, England. Walker says his company also makes a 35-foot model, for about \$100,000.

## Decommissioning Checklist

- HULL**
- ☐ Power wash
  - ☐ Coat of wax
  - ☐ Check supports
  - ☐ Cover (with vents)
- RIG**
- ☐ Unstep
  - ☐ Remove spreaders, masthead instruments
  - ☐ Secure or remove shrouds
  - ☐ Remove, wash, running rigging
  - ☐ Remove, inspect, wash all sails
  - ☐ Support and cover mast, with vents
- ENGINE**
- ☐ Add fuel treatments, per specs
  - ☐ Change oil/check filter
  - ☐ Top off transmission fluid
  - ☐ Fog engine with lubricant thru carburetor
  - ☐ Drain water, add antifreeze
  - ☐ Remove seawater impeller
  - ☐ Plug or tape openings
- PLUMBING**
- ☐ Drain water tanks, heaters, pump, and so on
  - ☐ Drain sinks, lines; add non-toxic coolant to drains
  - ☐ Drain head, add coolant
  - ☐ Check, close all thru-hulls

## BOOKS

## CRUEL DOUBT

By Joe McGinniss. 460 pages. \$25. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Linda Stewart

THE true crime story is indeed a strange hybrid. Its mother is a novelist, its father, as opposed to the character in fiction, has no obligation to be interesting, understandable or even three-dimensional. Real life remains immune to editorial concerns. Which is why most writers run screaming for the exits when anybody tells them, "No kidding — you ought to write a book about my life," McGinniss should've run.

Instead, back in February 1990 when Bonnie von Stein, who'd just read McGinniss' "Fatal Vision," invited him to document the story of her life — or in McGinniss' words, "to illuminate the darkness that had come to fill her days" — he picked up his pencil and began to make notes.

"Cruel Doubt" is McGinniss' third "true crime" and it proves, if nothing else (and as McGinniss should have known) that the genre can only be as good as its

subject. If the story isn't there, the story isn't there.

In the middle of the night of July 25, 1988, in a dreary Southern town, Bonnie, asleep in the bed beside her husband, was suddenly awakened by his violent screams. What she saw in that instant was a barrel-chested figure with a downy swinging belt, and the next thing she knew she was lying on the floor with a badly battered forehead and a knife-wound in her lung. Her husband was dead. Her teenage daughter Angela had slept through the whole thing. Her teenage son Chris was conveniently out of town taking summer school classes. And Bonnie was a widow worth \$2 million.

By the time Joe McGinniss started poking at the case, there was very little doubt, cruel or otherwise; the facts were all in. Her son had confessed to having plotted the murders together with a couple of his blitzed-out buddies (one with a barrel chest) as they sat dropping acid on a nearby campus and imagining the ecstasies of two million bucks. The conspirators were already tried and convicted.

Nor had there been any doubts before the fact. Bonnie had been thoroughly convinced of Chris' innocence up until the nano-second he confessed (though the reader, having squinted at the book jacket copy, knew the answer from the start). What you have here is tragedy without any drama. No tense investigation; no chasing after clues. At one point McGinniss tries to buy a little tension by withholding information, the move of a writer getting desperate for plot.

Okay, we've got a book with no plot and no doubt. What remains then is character, which ought to be enough except in this case the characters are shadowy and vague. McGinniss tries to tell us that, yes, in reality they're shadowy and vague — in fact, he paints a portrait of zombies in a prose with no edge, so flat and uninflected that it never takes a stand.

What, then, is this about? The author tries to scramble, rather vainly, for a point — to extract from this small, sad, banal little story some universal whammy, some deep social pith. Chris, from his cell, engages in a long bout of psycho-babble ("See, I have a . . . deep-seated lack of trust. . . I removed my emotions. . . didn't talk to anybody") and McGinniss grasps the straw: "There were consequences, in other words, to a lifestyle of denial," he tells us portentously.

End of report. Well, not quite. After all, this isn't only real life, it's a book, and a book, documentary or not, needs a tag. McGinniss tries hard. In a 50-page coda he attempts almost bullishly to implicate the daughter but admits he can't do it.

That's the hell of nonfiction. No structure. No fun.

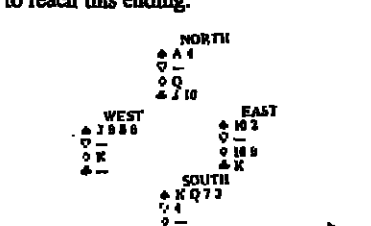
Linda Stewart, who writes crime novels and teaches detective fiction, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

USING a style in which a two-forcing one response is game forcing, North-South advanced optimistically to six hearts on the diagrammed deal. It was virtually impossible for North to have an aceless hand lacking the heart king, so South correctly decided that his partner held three key-cards for his five-club response. If South had been in doubt, he could have bid five hearts, expecting North to pass with no key cards and continue with three.

A diamond was led and won by the ace, and South bit the bullet by taking the club finesse. When this won, he led to the heart king losing to the ace. He ruffed a diamond return, and had to try a long shot. He played the heart queen, and was rewarded when the jack fell. He then cashed two more trumps and the club ace to reach this ending:



The last heart squeezed West, who could now complain about his partner. East had missed a subtle way to attack the declarer's communications: If he had shifted to a spade when he gained the lead with the heart ace, the slam would have had to fail.

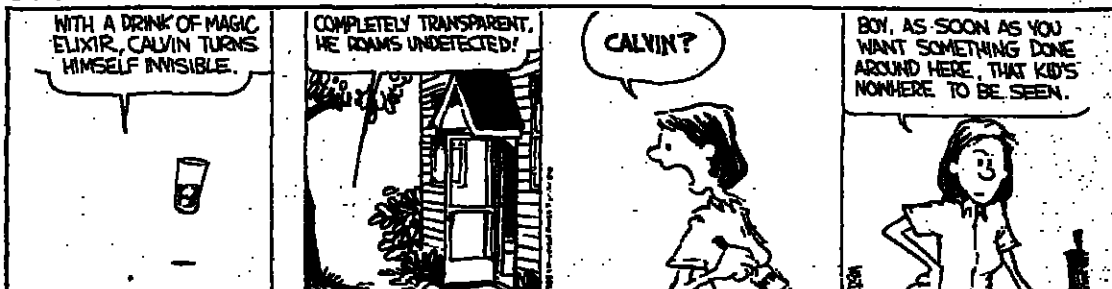
## PEANUTS



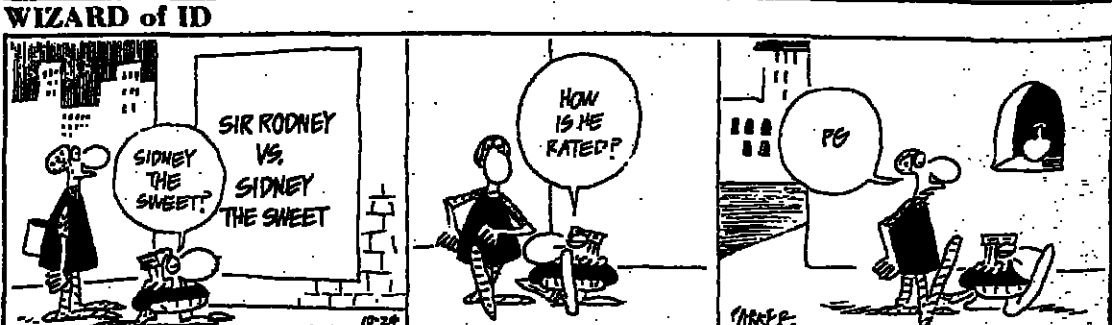
## BEETLE BAILEY



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



## WIZARD of ID



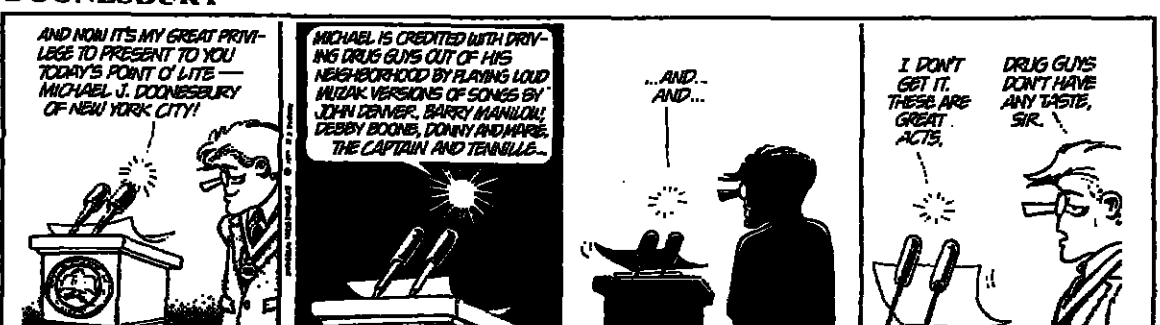
## REX MORGAN



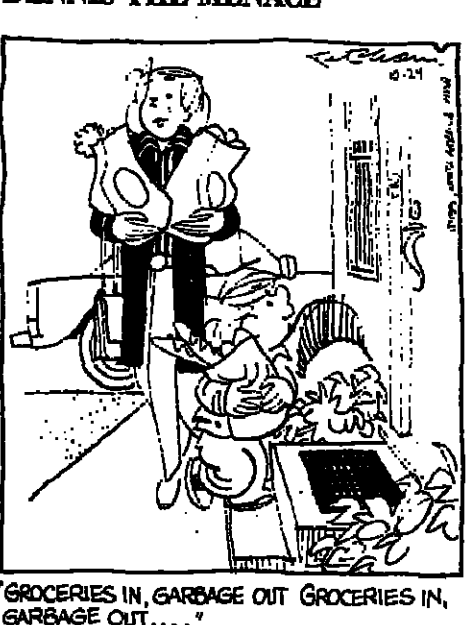
## GARFIELD



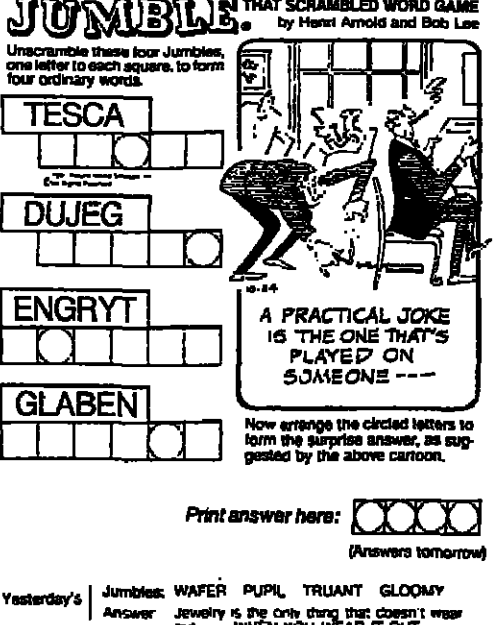
## DOONESBURY



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## JUMBLE



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## SPORTS

# Holyfield Will Fight In November, Tyson To Come 'Sometime'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK (AP) — Heavyweight champion Evander Holyfield's next title defense will not be against Mike Tyson. And it is possible that their \$100 million bout will never take place.

Holyfield's promoter, Don Duva, said Tuesday night that the parties involved had been unable to come up with a January date for a Holyfield-Tyson fight and that the postponed match would be rescheduled "for sometime after January 1992."

Tyson is scheduled to go on trial in Marion County Court in Indianapolis on Jan. 27 on a charge of rape and related charges. Should he be convicted, he would face up to 63 years in prison.

The Holyfield-Tyson bout set for Nov. 8, expected to be the richest in boxing history, was postponed Friday after the former champion sustained a rib injury during training.

The same day, Judge Patricia J. Gifford of Marion County Superior Court denied a request by attorneys for Tyson to delay the trial.

"We were unable to find a date in January to reschedule the Holyfield-Tyson fight that would be acceptable to all parties," Duva said after meeting for almost eight hours with Tyson's promoter, Don King, Rich Rose of Caesars Palace in Las Vegas and Seth Abraham of TVKO.

Duva indicated that Holyfield will fight in late November against an opponent yet to be decided. Duva said the fight would be on HBO rather than on TVKO pay-per-view television, where the Holyfield-Tyson fight would have been televised.

No site or date was announced, although speculation is that Holyfield's defense would take place in Atlanta, his hometown. Two dates mentioned are Nov. 23 and Nov. 30.

Opponents mentioned include Ray Mercer, former champion Larry Holmes and journeyman Alex Garcia.

"We have heard that Don Duva has announced an interim fight for Evander Holyfield in November and will reschedule the Tyson-Holyfield fight," King said in a statement issued late Tuesday night. "While the contract does permit an interim fight in the event of an injury to one of the participants, Mike Tyson is disappointed that Holyfield would put his jeopardy in the public wants to see by taking an interim fight."

"Mike Tyson is awaiting clearance from the doctors and will assess his position at that time."

Under terms of the contract, Duva must reschedule a bout with Tyson before April 6. But Holyfield runs the risk of losing a \$30 million payday if Tyson is convicted of rape.

The Holyfield-Tyson fight could have grossed more than \$100 million and attracted more than two million homes taking the pay-per-view telecast. Holyfield was guaranteed \$30 million and Tyson \$15 million, with both men expected to make more on percentage deals.

Abraham, of TVKO, had said earlier that "this is not a typical postponement because it's booked by Jan. 27," Tyson's trial date.

"Jan. 27," said Abraham, "has to be reckoned with."

Monday, when Abraham spoke with Rose of Caesars Palace, the site of the match, he discovered that Jan. 10, TVKO's preferred date for the bout, was unacceptable to the Las Vegas hotel-casino.

"All the rooms are booked that weekend at Caesars," said Abraham. "There's a big convention, a consumer electronics show."

Caesars Palace was available for the weekend of Jan. 17, but TVKO was disinclined to televise the fight because of "the Royal Rumble" pay-per-view wrestling card on Jan. 19.

"That show effectively kills the weekend for us," said Abraham. "That left the first weekend in January, but there's a question whether Mike Tyson could be ready then," said Abraham, alluding to the recuperative period for Tyson's injury. "Also you're into New Year's weekend."

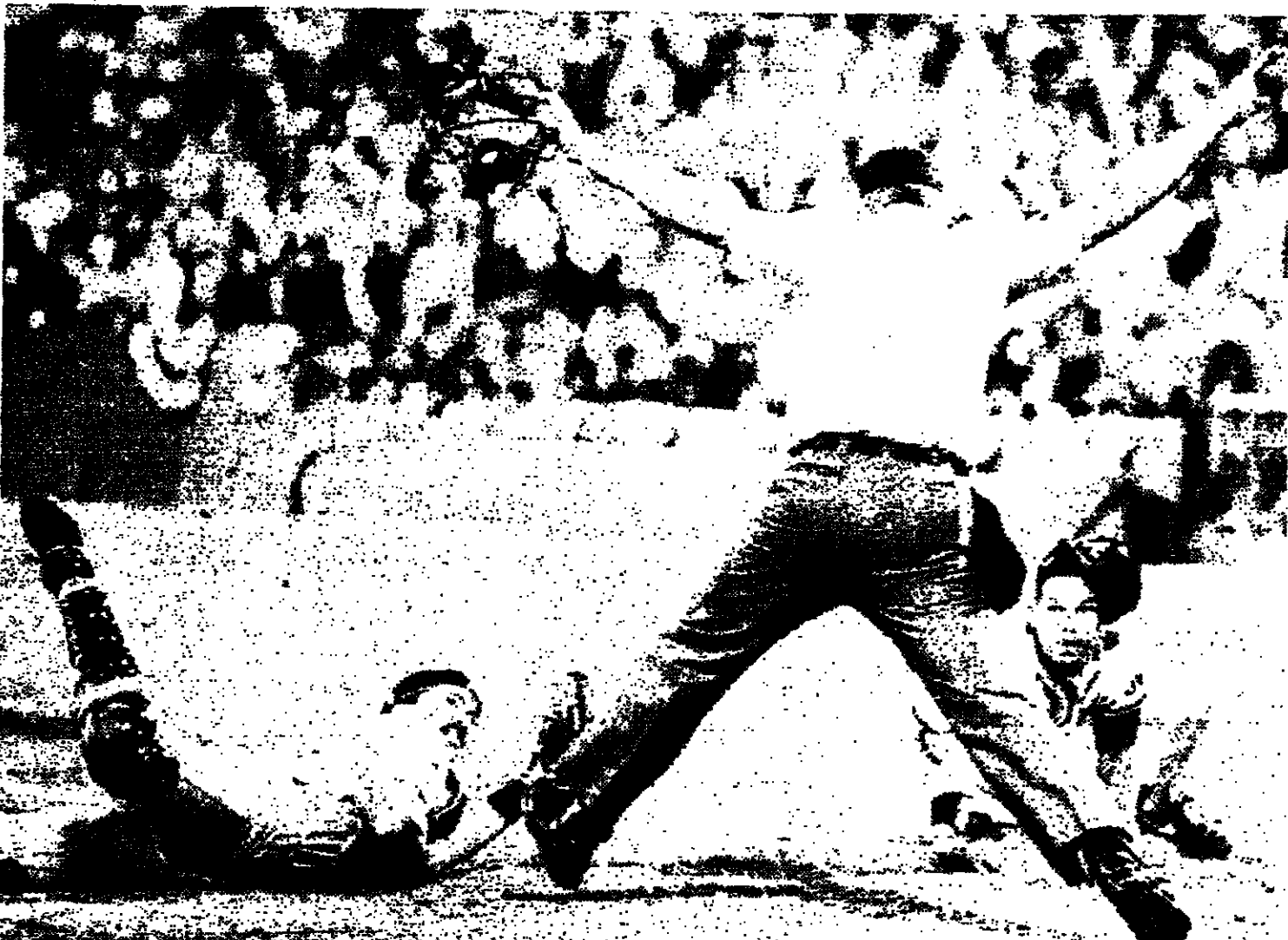
In Las Vegas, New Year's weekend need no special event to stimulate business.

Tyson, 25, wants to regain the heavyweight title he held for more than three years before losing it to Buster Douglas Feb. 11, 1990, in Tokyo. Holyfield won the title from Douglas eight months later.

Tyson, who was a 4-1 favorite before his injury, is 2-1 with 36 knockouts. Holyfield is 26-0 with 21 knockouts.

(AP, NYT, UPI)

# Braves Blow 4-1 Lead, but Win With 2 Out in 12th



As the dust settled, catcher Brian Harper and base runner David Justice looked up to see that umpire Drew Coble was signaling that the Braves had won.

By Mark Maske

Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Their postseason wonderkid and their formerly flawless bullpen stopper couldn't hold a three-run lead with nine outs to go, and the Atlanta Braves were on the brink of extinction in the 88th World Series.

But the gritty Braves, as has been their way all season, simply refused to be snuffed out. Tuesday night, after the Minnesota Twins nearly pulled off a miraculous rally, the Braves righted themselves in time to craft a 5-4 triumph in Game 3 on Mark Lemke's two-out RBI single in the 12th inning.

Lemke's base hit off Rick Aguilera, Minnesota's seventh pitcher, scored David Justice from second base with the winning run and snuffed the postseason slout streak of the Twins' relievers, which dated from 1987 and had reached 32½ innings.

Justice had singled with one out, then stole second base. With two outs, Aguilera walked Greg Olson. Then Lemke reached out for a fast ball and dumped a soft line drive into left field, and Justice slid home ahead of Dan Gladden's throw.

"As long as he touched third base, I was happy," said Lemke with a grin and a not-too-subtle reference to Justice's misstep at that base during the National League playoffs.

The game saw a record 42 of the 50 players eligible in action. The Twins used a record 23; their only unused sub was pitcher Jack Morris and Kevin Tapani. After 4 hours, 4 minutes of tension, the Braves had closed their deficit to two games to one in this best-of-seven showdown.

"After a while, I really didn't think anyone was going to score," said Lemke, whose error in the top of the 12th gave the Twins a chance at the go-ahead run. Asked whether he was feeling pressure to redeem himself for that misplay, Lemke replied: "No, but I thought it'd be pretty good if I did."

The Twins got a first-inning run off Steve Avery, the 21-year-old postseason sensation, with the help of a botched fly ball. But the Braves got solo home runs from Justice and Lonnie Smith — plus an earned run with the help of an error by Minnesota second baseman Chuck Knoblauch — and had built a 4-1 lead against the Twins' Scott Erickson by the fifth inning.

Avery began to tire, however, yielding a seventh-inning homer to Kirby Puckett. He gave way to the previously untouchable closer, Alejandro Pena, with a runner on and nobody out in the eighth, but pinch-hitter Chili Davis smashed a two-run homer to tie the contest. Then Pena had to get two strikeouts to escape a first-and-third, one-out jam later that inning, and the game dragged on late into the night.

Both clubs had their chances thereafter. The Braves stranded two runners in both the 9th and 10th innings, and the Twins squandered a first-and-third, one-out opportunity (created in part by Lemke botching Knoblauch's ground ball) in the 12th. Kent Mercker struck out Kent Hrbek, and — after an intentional walk to Puckett — the Twins had to use Aguilera as a pinch hitter against Jim Clancy. He hit the ball hard, but it was caught by Ron Gant in center field.

"We had some good chances," said Minnesota's manager, Tom Kelly, "and we just didn't get the job done."

Avery, coming off 16½ scoreless innings and two 1-0 victories in the NL Championship Series, was in trouble at the start. Gladden's fly ball leading off the game seemed catchable by either center fielder Gant or right fielder Justice. Neither did, though, and the ball fell between them, rolling to the base of the fence as Gladden hustled to third base for a triple.

Knoblauch got ahead in the count, then managed a fly ball to Justice in medium-deep right to score Gladden and provide Minnesota with a 1-0 lead.

Avery also fell behind on Hrbek before getting him to ground out, then struck out Puckett. His struggles ended soon thereafter, and he began to demonstrate the overpowering fastball and baffling change-up that had so quickly put him on the verge of legends. He noched two strikeouts in the second and two in the third. And while Avery settled into a groove, the Braves began to get to Erickson.

The Twins' starter retired the first five hitters he faced, then issued a two-out walk to Olson in the second. Lemke lined a single to right field to send Olson to second, and No. 8 hitter Rafael Belliard yanked a ground-ball base hit past diving third baseman Scott Lewis to tie the score at 1-1. Erickson escaped further damage by getting Avery to ground out.

In the fourth, though, he gave Justice a high 3-1 fastball — and watched the ball disappear over the right field wall, with Justice's second homer of the postseason putting Atlanta on top, 2-1.

Sid Marmore followed with a double off the right field fence, and only a good play by Hrbek at first prevented him from scoring.

Erickson had more trouble in the fifth. With one out, Smith pulled a high breaking ball over the left field wall, making it 3-1; it was Smith's first postseason major league homer in his 77th at-bat. Terry Pendleton drew a walk, and Knoblauch's error on Justice's bounce one out later finished Erickson's evening. But reliever David West couldn't find the plate, walking Bream and Olson to force in a run before Terry Lincecum came on to register an inning-ending strikeout of Lemke.

In Game No. 4 on Wednesday night, John Smoltz would be trying to get the Braves even when he started against Jack Morris. Morris, the anchor of the Twins' staff, would be seeking his fourth victory in this postseason and second over the Braves.

The Braves' manager, Bobby Cox, said Tom Glavine will move up a day and replace Charlie Leibrandt as starter for Game 5, with Leibrandt, the Game 1 starter, working in relief for the rest of the Series.

Avery will pitch if there is a Game 6, with Smoltz pitching a Game 7.

**Japan Series Is Tied, 2-2**  
Shinji Sasaki pitched a two-hitter through eight innings as the Hiroshima Toyo Carp beat the Seibu Lions, 7-3, Wednesday in Hiroshima. The Associated Press reported.

The best-of-seven Japan Series is now tied at two games each.

Rod Allen, formerly with the Cleveland Indians, singled in the first run for the Central League champion Carp in the first inning. Shinji Nishida doubled home two in a three-run fourth and Takashi Osanai homered in a two-run seventh.

# Delirium and Deliverance in the Bottom of the 12th

By Joe Sexton

New York Times Service

ATLANTA — Greg Olson, exhausted beyond measure, rounded second and stared in at the plate. Mark Lemke, his exhilaration approaching delirium, turned after striding across first and stared at the plate.

The storm of dirt cleared, and the umpire stood straight up and gave the signal that David Justice was safe. So, Olson, the catcher who had saved the game in the eighth, and Lemke, the second baseman who had come perilously close to blowing the game in the top of the 12th, were staring at a triumph.

Lemke's single to left had scored Justice from second — Dan Gladden charged the ball but his throw home bounced twice and skipped wide enough to the third-base side

of the plate that Justice was able to slide in head-first ahead of Brian Harper's tag — and vaulted the Braves to an extraordinary and vital 12-inning, 5-4 victory in an endurance match of strategy and will-power.

"I thought David was going to get in there," Lemke said of the scene at the plate after his two-out single off Rick Aguilera. "I didn't get a good look at the throw, but I saw the slide at the plate. As long as he touched third base, I was happy."

Lemke got a laugh with the line, but in his heart he understood how close he had come to making the kind of crippling gaffe Justice had suffered in the National League Championship Series.

A second baseman whose defense is his greatest attribute, Lemke had botched a perfect double-play grounder with one out and Gladden on first in the top of the 12th.

But Kent Mercker's strikeout of Kent Hrbek and Jim Clancy's error of pinch-hitter Aguilera fash-ioned an escape from the inning and thus afforded Lemke release from the prison of his personal regrets.

"Everybody that plays the game knows that everybody in it is human," Lemke said. "It's not always going to work out."

For much of Tuesday night, it appeared that almost everything had come crumbling apart for the Braves. Steve Avery, the left-hander who had been their star pitching performer in the postseason, had come up vulnerable and been hit hard as the Twins

scratched their way back from a 4-1 deficit.

And then Alejandro Pena, the closer who had been completely unblemished in relief since being acquired from the New York Mets in August, yielded and momentarily naming two-run homer to Chili Davis in the eighth inning.

"We went from ecstasy to having your heart beat beneath your feet," Olson said.

Had not Olson been astonishingly quick on his feet in the eighth, the game might never have gone longer than nine innings and the Braves might never have won a game in this World Series.

Olson, the tireless catcher who has been behind the plate virtually nonstop for the last two months, looked out at Pena in the eighth after the Twins had followed Davis's tying homer by advancing

## SCOREBOARD

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ATLANTA

EUROPEAN CLUB COMPETITIONS

WORLDWIDE RESULTS

EUROPEAN CLUB COMPETITIONS

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WORLDWIDE RESULTS

## SIDELINES

Auxerre Humbles Liverpool, 2-0

Auxerre, France (Combined Dispatches) — Auxerre, the little underdog from Burgundy, humbled four-time European Cup champion Liverpool, 2-0, on Wednesday night in their first-leg match in the UEFA Cup's second round.

Midfielder Jean-Marc Ferreri scored in the 43rd minute and Hungarian striker Kalman Kovacs got the second goal 17 minutes later. "We played a perfect match," said Ferreri. "But the victory could have been even greater. It's a pity because I think we deserved more goals."

Liverpool is back in European competition after a six-year ban following the Heysel Stadium tragedy in Brussels. About 800 Liverpool fans made the journey but there was no trouble as they were isolated from most of the 20,000 Auxerre supporters.

(Reuters, AP)

## Australia and England Set Teams

EDINBURGH (Reuters) — Simon Halliday has replaced Nigel Heslop on the right wing in the only change for Saturday's rugby World Cup semifinal against Scotland, English team officials said Wednesday.

Heslop was knocked unconscious early in last Saturday's quarterfinal against France. Halliday, who plays his club rugby at center, played on the right wing in last year's Grand Slam decider against Scotland.

The right wing has been reinstated to the number eight spot for Sunday's semifinal against New Zealand, Australia's coach, Bob Dwyer, announced. Willie O'Connell has returned to the side of the scrum, with Jeff Miller being dropped.

The Australians said that star wing David Campese and scrum-half and captain Nick Farr-Jones are expected to play Sunday.

## South Africa in Cricket Tournament

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) — South Africa's participation in next year's cricket World Cup was unanimously approved Wednesday at a special meeting of the International Cricket Council.

All eight full ICC members — England, Australia, New Zealand, West Indies, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and South Africa — were at the meeting. They and Zimbabwe are the other nine sides who will compete in the limited overs tournament in Australia and New Zealand next February and March.

## For the Record

The Australasian PGA Tour said Wednesday it plans to expand its Asian leg to five or six tournaments next year because of the success this month of two new events in Malaysia and one in Singapore.

Native American groups upset by the nickname of the Atlanta Braves and their fans' antics said they next will stage protests at games of the Washington Redskins in an effort to get the NFL club to change its name.

Reggie Jackson, the retired baseball star, said that his home — and the memorabilia in it — was among those lost in Sunday's huge fire near Oakland; at the time, he was at the White House promoting a fund raiser to benefit families of troops who died in the Gulf war.

Buck Showalter, fired as a coach of the New York Yankees earlier this month, is being considered as a possible successor to Stump Merrill, the manager fired later, the team's general manager, Gene Michael, said Tuesday.

Vyacheslav Kozlov, 39, considered one of Russia's brightest ice hockey prospects, was badly injured in a car crash Tuesday, the Russian Information Agency reported.

(Reuters)

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(Continued From Back Page)

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